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(54) Title: EPOXY-STEROIDAL ALDOSTERONE ANTAGONIST AND ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONIST COMBINATION THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

(57) Abstract

A combination therapy comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist and a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist is described for treatment of circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular disorders such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis and ascites. Preferred angiotensin II receptor antagonists are those compounds having high potency and bioavailability and which are characterized in having an imidazole or triazole moiety attached to a biphenylmethyl or pyridinyl/phenylmethyl moiety. Preferred epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonists are 20-spirooxane steroid compounds characterized by the presence of 9 α , 11 α -substituted epoxy moiety. A preferred combination therapy includes the angiotensin II receptor antagonist 5-[2-[5-[(3,5-dibutyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]phenyl-1H-tetrazole and the aldosterone receptor antagonist epoxymexrenone.

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EPOXY-STEROIDAL ALDOSTERONE ANTAGONIST AND
ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONIST COMBINATION THERAPY FOR
TREATMENT OF CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

5

Field of the Invention

Combinations of an epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist and an angiotensin II receptor antagonist are described for use in treatment of circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, cardiac hypertrophy, cirrhosis and ascites. Of particular interest are therapies using an epoxy-containing steroid aldosterone receptor antagonist compound such as epoxymexrenone in combination with an angiotensin II receptor antagonist compound.

Background of the Invention

Myocardial (or cardiac) failure, whether a consequence of a previous myocardial infarction, heart disease associated with hypertension, or primary cardiomyopathy, is a major health problem of worldwide proportions. The incidence of symptomatic heart failure has risen steadily over the past several decades.

In clinical terms, decompensated cardiac failure consists of a constellation of signs and symptoms that arises from congested organs and hypoperfused tissues to form the congestive heart failure (CHF) syndrome. Congestion is caused largely by increased venous pressure and by inadequate sodium (Na^+) excretion, relative to dietary Na^+ intake, and is importantly related to circulating levels of aldosterone (ALDO). An abnormal retention of Na^+ occurs via tubular epithelial cells throughout the nephron, including the later portion of the distal tubule and cortical collecting ducts, where ALDO receptor sites are present.

ALDO is the body's most potent mineralocorticoid hormone. As connoted by the term mineralocorticoid, this steroid hormone has mineral-regulating activity. It 5 promotes Na^+ reabsorption not only in the kidney, but also from the lower gastrointestinal tract and salivary and sweat glands, each of which represents classic ALDO-responsive tissues. ALDO regulates Na^+ and water resorption at the expense of potassium (K^+) and magnesium (Mg^{2+}) excretion.

10

ALDO can also provoke responses in nonepithelial cells. Elicited by a chronic elevation in plasma ALDO level that is inappropriate relative to dietary Na^+ intake, these responses can have adverse consequences on the structure of 15 the cardiovascular system. Hence, ALDO can contribute to the progressive nature of myocardial failure for multiple reasons.

Multiple factors regulate ALDO synthesis and 20 metabolism, many of which are operative in the patient with myocardial failure. These include renin as well as non-renin-dependent factors (such as K^+ , ACTH) that promote ALDO synthesis. Hepatic blood flow, by regulating the clearance of circulating ALDO, helps determine its plasma 25 concentration, an important factor in heart failure characterized by reduction in cardiac output and hepatic blood flow.

The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) is 30 one of the hormonal mechanisms involved in regulating pressure/volume homeostasis and also in the development of hypertension. Activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system begins with renin secretion from the juxtaglomerular cells in the kidney and culminates in the 35 formation of angiotensin II, the primary active species of this system. This octapeptide, angiotensin II, is a potent vasoconstrictor and also produces other physiological effects such as stimulating aldosterone secretion, promoting

sodium and fluid retention, inhibiting renin secretion, increasing sympathetic nervous system activity, stimulating vasopressin secretion, causing positive cardiac inotropic effect and modulating other hormonal systems.

5

Previous studies have shown that antagonizing angiotensin II binding at its receptors is a viable approach to inhibit the renin-angiotensin system, given the pivotal role of this octapeptide which mediates the actions of the 10 renin-angiotensin system through interaction with various tissue receptors. There are several known angiotensin II antagonists, most of which are peptidic in nature. Such peptidic compounds are of limited use due to their lack of oral bioavailability or their short duration of action. 15 Also, commercially-available peptidic angiotensin II antagonists (e.g., Saralasin) have a significant residual agonist activity which further limit their therapeutic application.

20

Non-peptidic compounds with angiotensin II antagonist properties are known. For example, early descriptions of such non-peptidic compounds include the sodium salt of 2-n-butyl-4-chloro-1-(2-chlorobenzyl)imidazole-5-acetic acid which has specific 25 competitive angiotensin II antagonist activity as shown in a series of binding experiments, functional assays and in vivo tests [P. C. Wong et al, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 247(1), 1-7 (1988)]. Also, the sodium salt of 2-butyl-4-chloro-1-(2-nitrobenzyl)imidazole-5-acetic acid has specific 30 competitive angiotensin II antagonist activity as shown in a series of binding experiments, functional assays and in vivo tests [A. T. Chiu et al, European J. Pharmacol., 157, 31-21 (1988)]. A family of 1-benzylimidazole-5-acetate derivatives has been shown to have competitive angiotensin 35 II antagonist properties [A. T. Chiu et al, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 250(3), 867-874 (1989)]. U.S. Patent No. 4,816,463 to Blankey et al describes a family of 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo(4,5-c)-tetrahydro-pyridine derivatives

useful as antihypertensives, some of which are reported to antagonize the binding of labelled angiotensin II to rat adrenal receptor preparation and thus cause a significant decrease in mean arterial blood pressure in conscious

5 hypertensive rats. Other families of non-peptidic angiotensin II antagonists have been characterized by molecules having a biphenylmethyl moiety attached to a heterocyclic moiety. For example, EP No. 253,310, published 20 January 1988, describes a series of aralkyl imidazole

10 compounds, including in particular a family of biphenylmethyl substituted imidazoles, as antagonists to the angiotensin II receptor. EP No. 323,841 published 12 July 1989 describes four classes of angiotensin II antagonists, namely, biphenylmethylpyrroles, biphenylmethylpyrazoles,

15 biphenylmethyl-1,2,3-triazoles and biphenylmethyl 4-substituted-4H-1,2,4-triazoles, including the compound 3,5-dibutyl-4-[(2'-carboxybiphenyl-4-yl)methyl]-4H-1,2,4-triazole. U.S. Patent No. 4,880,804 to Carini et al describes a family of biphenylmethylbenzimidazole compounds

20 as angiotensin II receptor blockers for use in treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

Many aldosterone receptor blocking drugs are known. For example, spironolactone is a drug which acts at the mineralocorticoid receptor level by competitively inhibiting aldosterone binding. This steroidal compound has been used for blocking aldosterone-dependent sodium transport in the distal tubule of the kidney in order to reduce edema and to treat essential hypertension and primary hyperaldosteronism [F. Mantero et al, Clin. Sci. Mol. Med., 30 45 (Suppl 1), 219s-224s (1973)]. Spironolactone is also used commonly in the treatment of other hyperaldosterone-related diseases such as liver cirrhosis and congestive heart failure [F.J. Saunders et al, Aldactone: Spironolactone: A Comprehensive Review, Searle, New York (1978)]. Progressively-increasing doses of spironolactone from 1 mg to 400 mg per day [i.e., 1 mg/day, 5 mg/day, 20 mg/day] were administered to a spironolactone-intolerant

patient to treat cirrhosis-related ascites [P.A. Greenberger et al, N. Eng. Reg. Allergy Proc., 7(4), 343-345 (Jul-Aug, 1986)]. It has been recognized that development of myocardial fibrosis is sensitive to circulating levels of 5 both Angiotensin II and aldosterone, and that the aldosterone antagonist spironolactone prevents myocardial fibrosis in animal models, thereby linking aldosterone to excessive collagen deposition [D. Klug et al, Am. J. Cardiol., 71 (3), 46A-54A (1993)]. Spironolactone has been 10 shown to prevent fibrosis in animal models irrespective of the development of left ventricular hypertrophy and the presence of hypertension [C.G. Brilla et al, J. Mol. Cell. Cardiol., 25(5), 563-575 (1993)]. Spironolactone at a dosage ranging from 25 mg to 100 mg daily is used to treat 15 diuretic-induced hypokalemia, when orally-administered potassium supplements or other potassium-sparing regimens are considered inappropriate [Physicians' Desk Reference, 46th Edn., p. 2153, Medical Economics Company Inc., Montvale, N.J. (1992)].

20

Previous studies have shown that inhibiting ACE inhibits the renin-angiotensin system by substantially complete blockade of the formation of angiotensin II. Many ACE inhibitors have been used clinically to control 25 hypertension. While ACE inhibitors may effectively control hypertension, side effects are common including chronic cough, skin rash, loss of taste sense, proteinuria and neutropenia.

30

Moreover, although ACE inhibitors effectively block the formation of angiotensin II, aldosterone levels are not well controlled in certain patients having cardiovascular diseases. For example, despite continued ACE inhibition in hypertensive patients receiving captopril, there has been 35 observed a gradual return of plasma aldosterone to baseline levels [J. Staessen et al, J. Endocrinol., 91, 457-465 (1981)]. A similar effect has been observed for patients with myocardial infarction receiving zofenopril [C. Borghi

et al, J. Clin. Pharmacol., 33, 40-45 (1993)]. This phenomenon has been termed "aldosterone escape".

Another series of steroid-type aldosterone receptor
5 antagonists is exemplified by epoxy-containing
spironolactone derivatives. For example, U.S. Patent No.
4,559,332 issued to Grob et al describes 9 α ,11 α -epoxy-
containing spironolactone derivatives as aldosterone
antagonists useful as diuretics. These 9 α ,11 α -epoxy
10 steroids have been evaluated for endocrine effects in
comparison to spironolactone [M. de Gasparo et al, J. Pharm.
Exp. Ther., 240(2), 650-656 (1987)].

Combinations of an aldosterone antagonist and an ACE
15 inhibitor have been investigated for treatment of heart
failure. It is known that mortality is higher in patients
with elevated levels of plasma aldosterone and that
aldosterone levels increase as CHF progresses from
activation of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System
20 (RAAS). Routine use of a diuretic may further elevate
aldosterone levels. ACE inhibitors consistently inhibit
angiotensin II production but exert only a mild and
transient antialdosterone effect.

25 Combining an ACE inhibitor and spironolactone has been
suggested to provide substantial inhibition of the entire
RAAS. For example, a combination of enalapril and
spironolactone has been administered to ambulatory patients
with monitoring of blood pressure [P. Poncelet et al, Am. J.
30 Cardiol., 65(2), 33K-35K (1990)]. In a 90-patient study, a
combination of captopril and spironolactone was administered
and found effective to control refractory CHF without
serious incidents of hyperkalemia [U. Dahlstrom et al, Am.
J. Cardiol., 71, 29A-33A (21 Jan 1993)]. Spironolactone
35 coadministered with an ACE inhibitor was reported to be
highly effective in 13 of 16 patients afflicted with
congestive heart failure [A.A. van Vliet et al, Am. J.
Cardiol., 71, 21A-28A (21 Jan 1993)]. Clinical improvements

have been reported for patients receiving a co-therapy of spironolactone and the ACE inhibitor enalapril, although this report mentions that controlled trials are needed to determine the lowest effective doses and to identify which 5 patients would benefit most from combined therapy [F. Zannad, Am. J. Cardiol., 71(3), 34A-39A (1993)].

Combinations of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and aldosterone receptor antagonist, are known. 10 For example, PCT Application No. US91/09362 published 25 June 1992 describes treatment of hypertension using a combination of an imidazole-containing angiotensin II antagonist compound and a diuretic such as spironolactone.

Summary of the Invention

A combination therapy comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an epoxy-steroidal 5 aldosterone receptor antagonist and a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist is useful to treat circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular disorders such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis and ascites.

10

The phrase "angiotensin II receptor antagonist" is intended to embrace one or more compounds or agents having the ability to interact with a receptor site located on various human body tissues, which site is a receptor having 15 a relatively high affinity for angiotensin II and which receptor site is associated with mediating one or more biological functions or events such as vasoconstriction or vasorelaxation, kidney-mediated sodium and fluid retention, sympathetic nervous system activity, and in modulating 20 secretion of various substances such as aldosterone, vasopressin and renin, to lower blood pressure in a subject susceptible to or afflicted with elevated blood pressure. Interactions of such angiotensin II receptor antagonist with this receptor site may be characterized as being either 25 "competitive" (i.e., "surmountable") or as being "insurmountable". These terms, "competitive" and "insurmountable", characterize the relative rates, faster for the former term and slower for the latter term, at which 30 the antagonist compound dissociates from binding with the receptor site.

The phrase "epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist" is intended to embrace one or more agents or compounds characterized by a steroid-type nucleus and having 35 an epoxy moiety attached to the nucleus and which agent or compound binds to the aldosterone receptor, as a competitive inhibitor of the action of aldosterone itself at the receptor site, so as to modulate the receptor-mediated

activity of aldosterone.

The phrase "combination therapy", in defining use of an angiotensin II antagonist and an epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist, is intended to embrace administration of each antagonist in a sequential manner in a regimen that will provide beneficial effects of the drug combination, and is intended to embrace co-administration of the antagonist agents in a substantially simultaneous manner, such as in a single capsule having a fixed ratio of active ingredients or in multiple, separate capsules for each antagonist agent.

The phrase "therapeutically-effective" is intended to qualify the amount of each antagonist agent for use in the combination therapy which will achieve the goal of reduction of hypertension with improvement in cardiac sufficiency by reducing or preventing, for example, the progression of congestive heart failure.

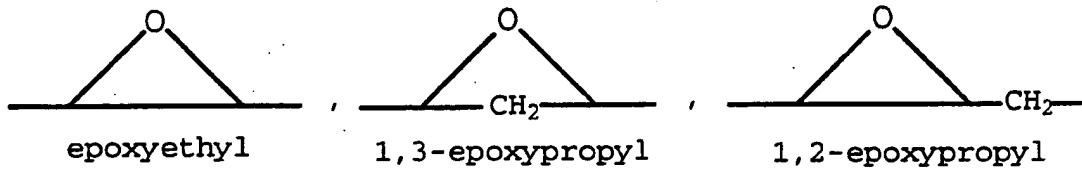
Another combination therapy of interest would consist essentially of three active agents, namely, an AII antagonist, an aldosterone receptor antagonist agent and a diuretic.

For a combination of AII antagonist agent and an ALDO antagonist agent, the agents would be used in combination in a weight ratio range from about 0.5-to-one to about twenty-to-one of the AII antagonist agent to the aldosterone receptor antagonist agent. A preferred range of these two agents (AII antagonist-to-ALDO antagonist) would be from about one-to-one to about fifteen-to-one, while a more preferred range would be from about one-to-one to about five-to-one, depending ultimately on the selection of the AII antagonist and ALDO antagonist. The diuretic agent may be present in a ratio range of 0.1-to-one to about ten to one (AII antagonist to diuretic).

Detailed Description of the Invention

Epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist compounds suitable for use in the combination therapy consist of these compounds having a steroidal nucleus substituted with an epoxy-type moiety. The term "epoxy-type" moiety is intended to embrace any moiety characterized in having an oxygen atom as a bridge between two carbon atoms, examples of which include the following moieties:

10



The term "steroidal", as used in the phrase "epoxy-steroidal", denotes a nucleus provided by a cyclopentenophenanthrene moiety, having the conventional "A", "B", "C" and "D" rings. The epoxy-type moiety may be attached to the cyclopentenophenanthrene nucleus at any attachable or substitutable positions, that is, fused to one of the rings of the steroidal nucleus or the moiety may be substituted on a ring member of the ring system. The phrase "epoxy-steroidal" is intended to embrace a steroidal nucleus having one or a plurality of epoxy-type moieties attached thereto.

25

Epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonists suitable for use in combination therapy include a family of compounds having an epoxy moiety fused to the "C" ring of the steroidal nucleus. Especially preferred are 20-spiroxane compounds characterized by the presence of a 9 α ,11 α -substituted epoxy moiety. Table I, below, describes a series of 9 α ,11 α -epoxy-steroidal compounds which may be used in the combination therapy. These epoxy steroids may be prepared by procedures described in U.S. Patent No. 4,559,332 to Grob et al issued 17 December 1985.

TABLE I: Aldosterone Receptor Antagonist

Compound #	Structure	Name
1		Pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone, methyl ester, (7 α ,11 α .,17 α) -
2		Pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-dimethyl ester, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α) -

TABLE I: Aldosterone Receptor Antagonist

Compound #	Structure	Name
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3

³H-cyclopropa[6,7] pregnane-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone, (6 β ,7 β ,11 β ,17 β)-

4

Pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, 7-(1-methyl ethyl) ester, monopotassium salt, (7a,11a,17a)-

TABLE I: Aldosterone Receptor Antagonist

Compound # Structure Name

Pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid,9,11,-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-,7-methyl ester, monopotassium salt, (7a,11a,17a) -

6
3 'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-1,4,6-triene-21-carboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo- α -lactone (6a, 7a, 11.a)-

TABLE I: Aldosterone Receptor Antagonist

Compound #	Structure	Name
------------	-----------	------

7

3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, methyl ester, (6a,7a,11a,17a)-

8

3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, monopotassium salt, (6a,7a,11a,17a)-

TABLE I: Aldosterone Receptor Antagonist

Compound #	Structure	Name
------------	-----------	------

9

3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, g-lactone, (6a,7a,11a,,17a) -

10

Pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, g-lactone, ethyl ester, (7a,11a,17a) -

TABLE I: Aldosterone Receptor Antagonist

Compound #	Structure	Name
11		Pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone, 1-methyllethyl ester, (7a,11a,17a)-

Angiotensin II receptor antagonist compounds suitable for use in the combination therapy are described in Table II, below. Preferred compounds for use in the combination therapy may be generally characterized 5 structurally as having two portions. A first portion constitutes a mono-aryl-alkyl moiety, or a bi-aryl-alkyl moiety, or a mono-heteroaryl-alkyl moiety, or a bi-heteroaryl-alkyl moiety. A second portion constitutes a heterocyclic moiety or an open chain hetero-atom-containing 10 moiety.

Typically, the first-portion mono/bi-aryl/heteroaryl-alkyl moiety is attached to the second portion heterocyclic/open-chain moiety through the alkyl 15 group of the mono/bi-aryl/heteroaryl-alkyl moiety to any substitutable position on the heterocyclic/open-chain moiety second portion. Suitable first-portion mono/bi-aryl/heteroaryl-alkyl moieties are defined by any of the various moieties listed under Formula I:

20

Ar-Alk-L
Ar-L-Ar-Alk-L
Het-L-Ar-Alk-L
Het-L-Het-Alk-L (I)
Ar-L-Het-Alk-L
25 Het-L-Alk-L

30

wherein the abbreviated notation used in the moieties of Formula I is defined as follows:
"Ar" means a five or six-membered carbocyclic ring system consisting of one ring or two fused rings, with such ring or rings being typically fully unsaturated but which also may be partially or fully saturated. "Phenyl" radical 35 most typically exemplifies "Ar".

"Het" means a monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring

system having from five to eleven ring members, and having at least one of such ring members being a hetero atom selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and with such ring system containing up to six of such hetero atoms as 5 ring members.

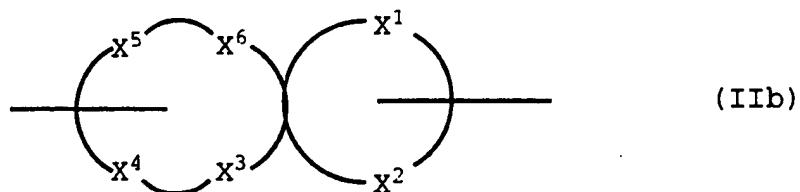
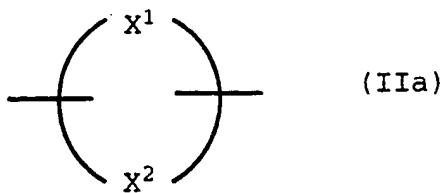
"Alk" means an alkyl radical or alkylene chain, linear or branched, containing from one to about five carbon atoms. Typically, "Alk" means "methylene", i.e., -CH₂-.

10

"L" designates a single bond or a bivalent linker moiety selected from carbon, oxygen and sulfur. When "L" is carbon, such carbon has two hydrido atoms attached thereto.

15

Suitable second-portion heterocyclic moieties of the angiotensin II antagonist compounds, for use in the combination therapy, are defined by any of the various moieties listed under Formula IIa or IIb:



wherein each of x^1 through x^6 is selected from $-\text{CH}=$, $-\text{CH}_2-$,
 5 $-\text{N}=$, $-\text{NH}-$, O , and S , with the proviso that at least one of
 x^1 through x^6 in each of Formula IIa and Formula IIb must be
 a hetero atom. The heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa or
 IIb may be attached through a bond from any ring member of
 the Formula IIa or IIb heterocyclic moiety having a
 10 substitutable or a bond-forming position.

Examples of monocyclic heterocyclic moieties of
 Formula IIa include thienyl, furyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl,
 imidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl,
 15 pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl,
 furazanyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl,
 isopyrrolyl, 3-isopyrrolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, 1,2,3-
 triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2-dithioly, 1,3-dithioly,
 1,2,3-oxathioly, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl,
 20 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl,
 1,2,3,4-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3,5-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3-
 dioxazolyl, 1,2,4-dioxazolyl, 1,3,2-dioxazolyl, 1,3,4-
 dioxazolyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazolyl, 1,3-oxathioly, 1,2-pyranyl,
 1,4-pyranyl, 1,2-pyronyl, 1,4-pyronyl, pyridinyl,
 25 piperazinyl, s-triazinyl, as-triazinyl, v-triazinyl, 1,2,4-
 oxazinyl, 1,3,2-oxazinyl, 1,3,6-oxazinyl, 1,2,6-oxazinyl,
 1,4-oxazinyl, α -isoxazinyl, β -isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-
 oxathiazinyl, 1,2,6-oxathiazinyl, 1,4,2-oxadiazinyl.

1,3,5,2-oxadiazinyl, morpholinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepinyl and 1,2,4-diazepinyl.

Examples of bicyclic heterocyclic moieties of

5 Formula IIb include benzo[b]thienyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxaliny, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, isochromanyl, chromanyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl,

10 2H-furo[3,2-b]pyranyl, 5H-pyrido[2,3-d][1,2]oxazinyl, 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]oxazolyl, 4H-imidazo[4,5-d]thiazolyl, pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridazinyl, imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, cyclopenta[b]pyranyl, 4H-[1,3]oxathiolo-[5,4-b]pyrrolyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl, imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazinyl and

15 4H-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-d]imidazolyl.

The angiotensin II receptor antagonist compounds, as provided by the first-and-second-portion moieties of Formula I and II, are further characterized by an acidic

20 moiety attached to either of said first-and-second-portion moieties. Preferably this acidic moiety is attached to the first-portion moiety of Formula I and is defined by Formula III:

25 $-U_nA$ (III)

wherein n is a number selected from zero through three, inclusive, and wherein A is an acidic group selected to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom, and the amide, ester and salt derivatives of said acidic moieties; wherein

30 U is a spacer group independently selected from one or more of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl and heteroaryl having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms.

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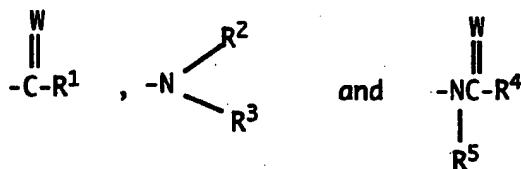
The phrase "acidic group selected to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom", as used to define the $-U_nA$

moiety, is intended to embrace chemical groups which, when attached to any substitutable position of the Formula I-IIa/b moiety, confers acidic character to the compound of Formula I-IIa/b. "Acidic character" means proton-donor capability, that is, the capacity of the compound of Formula I-IIa/b to be a proton donor in the presence of a proton-receiving substance such as water. Typically, the acidic group should be selected to have proton-donor capability such that the product compound of Formula I-IIa/b has a pK_a 10 in a range from about one to about twelve. More typically, the Formula I-IIa/b compound would have a pK_a in a range from about two to about seven. An example of an acidic group containing at least one acidic hydrogen atom is carboxyl group (-COOH). Where n is zero and A is -COOH, in 15 the $-U_nA$ moiety, such carboxyl group would be attached directly to one of the Formula I-IIa/b positions. The Formula I-IIa/b compound may have one $-U_nA$ moiety attached at one of the Formula I-IIa/b positions, or may have a plurality of such $-U_nA$ moieties attached at more than one of 20 the Formula I-IIa/b positions. There are many examples of acidic groups other than carboxyl group, selectable to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom. Such other acidic groups may be collectively referred to as "bioisosteres of carboxylic acid" or referred to as "acidic bioisosteres". Specific examples of such acidic 25 bioisosteres are described hereinafter. Compounds of Formula I-IIa/b may have one or more acidic protons and, therefore, may have one or more pK_a values. It is preferred, however, that at least one of these pK_a values of 30 the Formula I-IIa/b compound as conferred by the $-U_nA$ moiety be in a range from about two to about seven. The $-U_nA$ moiety may be attached to one of the Formula I-IIa/b positions through any portion of the $-U_nA$ moiety which results in a Formula I-IIa/b compound being relatively 35 stable and also having a labile or acidic proton to meet the foregoing pK_a criteria. For example, where the $-U_nA$ acid moiety is tetrazole, the tetrazole is typically attached at

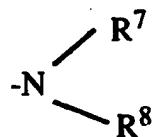
the tetrazole ring carbon atom.

For any of the moieties embraced by Formula I and Formula II, such moieties may be substituted at any

5 substitutable position by one or more radicals selected from hydrido, hydroxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, halo, oxo, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aralkylthio, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aroyl, cycloalkenyl, cyano, 10 cyanoamino, nitro, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, mercapto, mercaptocarbonyl, alkylthio, arylthio, alkylthiocarbonyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, 15 arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroaryl having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms, and amino and amido radicals of the formula



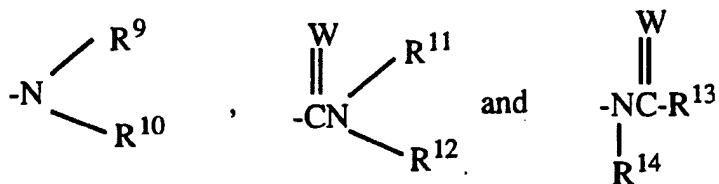
20 wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom; wherein each of R¹ through R⁵ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, YR⁶ and



wherein Y is selected from oxygen atom and sulfur atom and R⁶ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl and aryl; wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxylalkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, carboxyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl,

arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is further independently selected from amino and amido radicals of the formula

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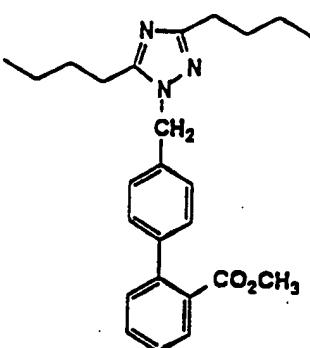
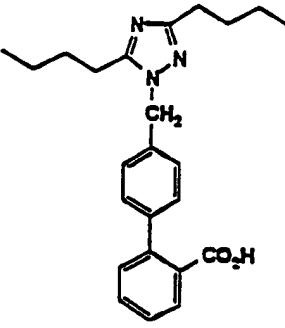
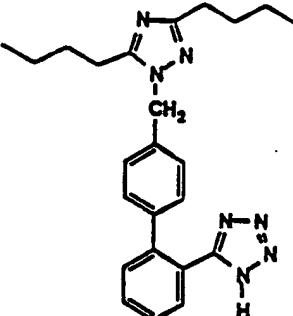
wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom;
 wherein each of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ is
 10 independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of R⁴ and R⁵ taken together may form a heterocyclic group having five
 15 to seven ring members including the nitrogen atom of said amino or amido radical, which heterocyclic group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as ring members selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms and which heterocyclic group may be saturated or partially unsaturated; wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of R⁷ and R⁸ taken together may form an aromatic heterocyclic group having five ring members including the nitrogen atom of said amino or amido radical and which aromatic heterocyclic group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as ring atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen
 20 and sulfur atoms; or a tautomer thereof or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

30 The combination therapy of the invention would be useful in treating a variety of circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular disorders, such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, myocardial fibrosis and cardiac hypertrophy. The combination therapy would also be useful with adjunctive therapies. For example, the combination

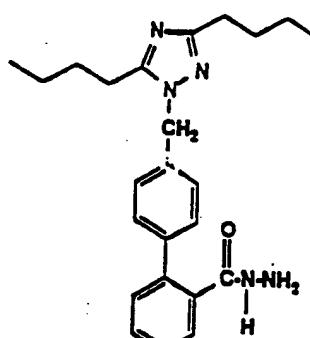
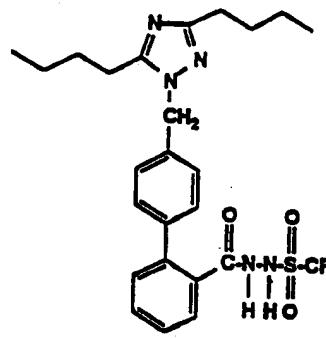
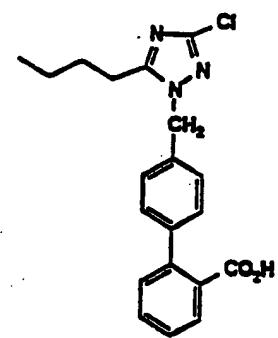
therapy may be used in combination with other drugs, such as a diuretic, to aid in treatment of hypertension.

Table II, below, contains description of 5 angiotensin II antagonist compounds which may be used in the combination therapy. Associated with each compound listed in Table II is a published patent document describing the chemical preparation of the angiotensin II antagonist compound as well as the biological properties of such 10 compound. The content of each of these patent documents is incorporated herein by reference.

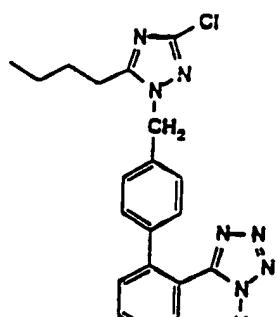
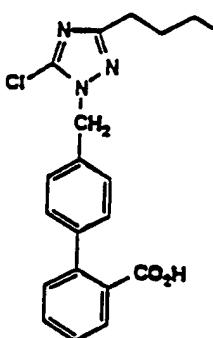
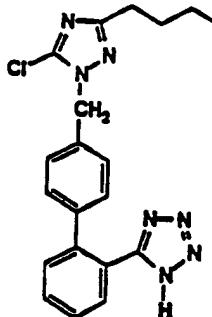
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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
2		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
3		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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5		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
6		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

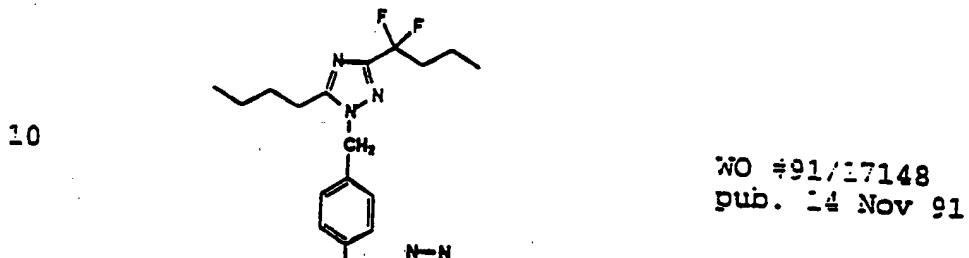
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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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8		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
9		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

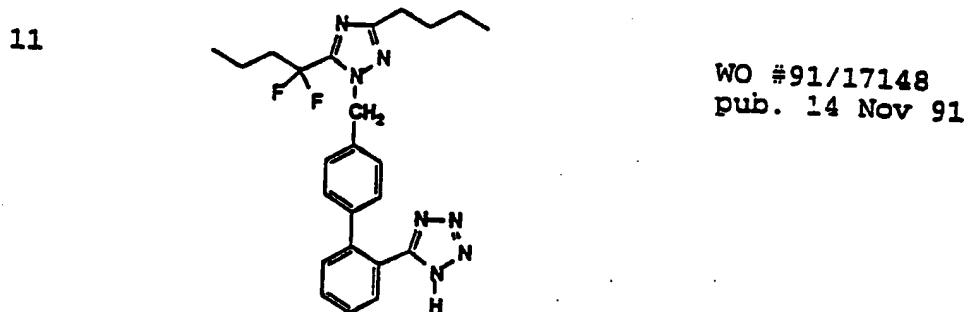
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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

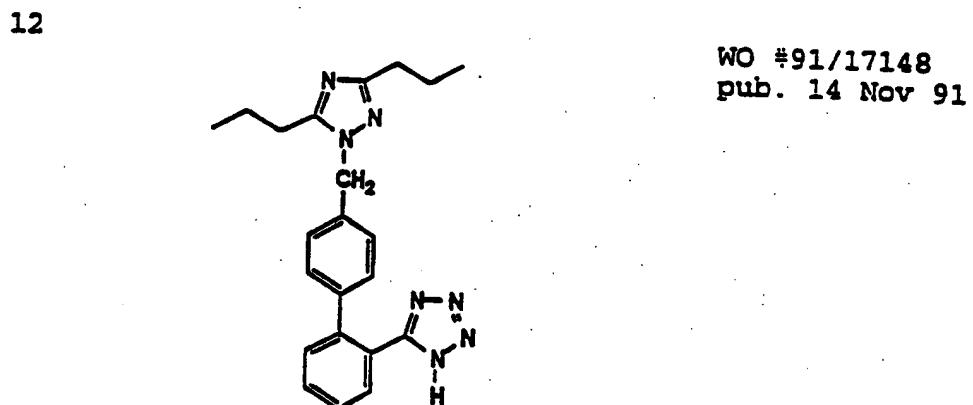
Compound #	Structure	Source
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pub. 14 Nov 91



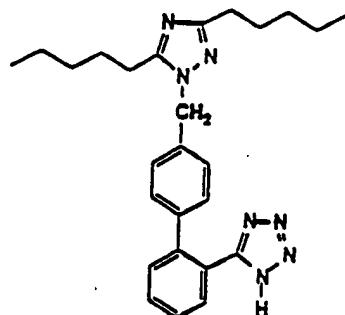
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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

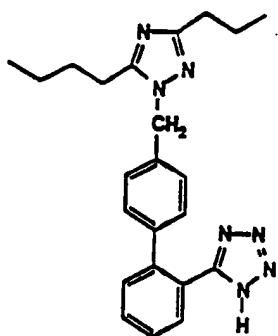
Compound #	Structure	Source
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13



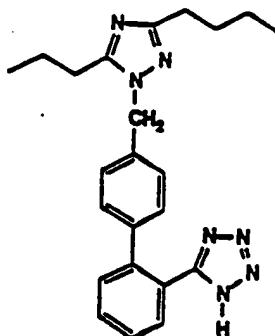
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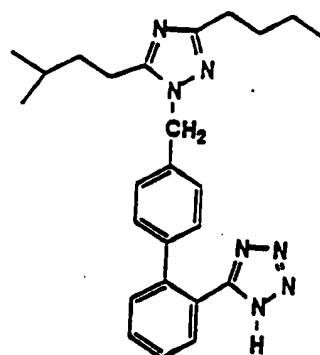


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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

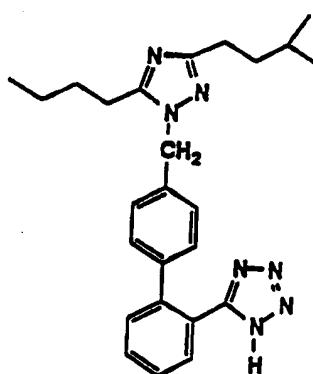
Compound #	Structure	Source
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15



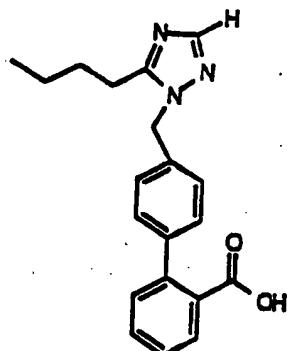
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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

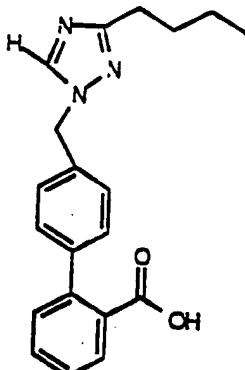
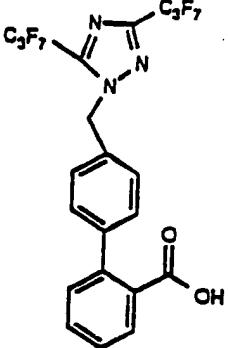
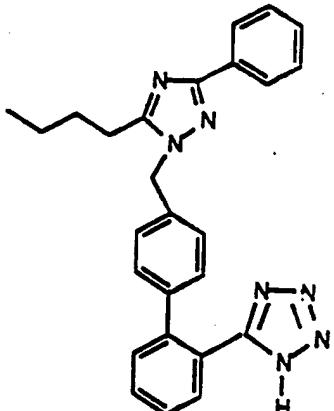
Compound #	Structure	Source
19		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
20		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
21		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
22		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
23		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
24		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
25		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
26		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
27		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
28		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
29		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
30		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
31		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
32		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
33		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

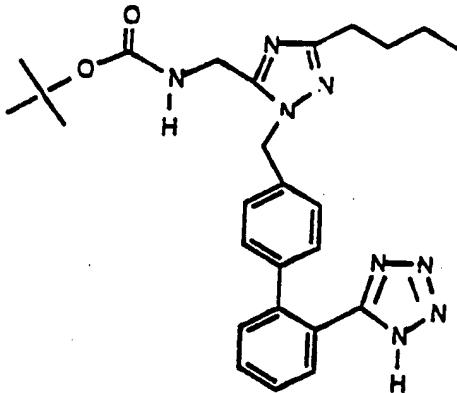
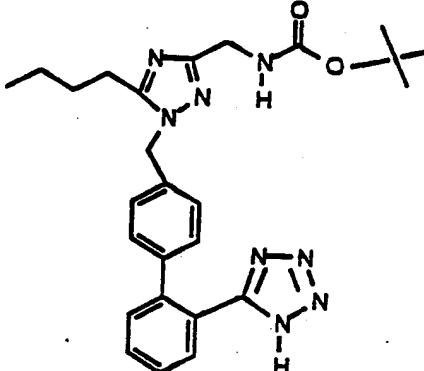
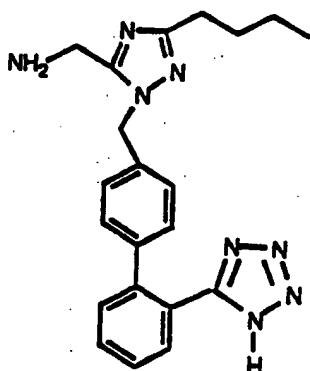
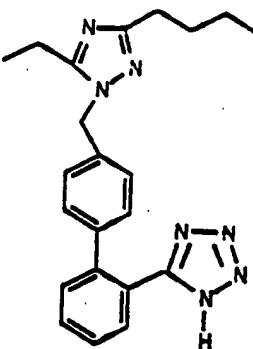
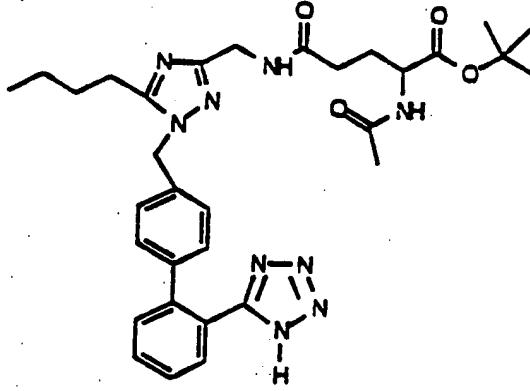
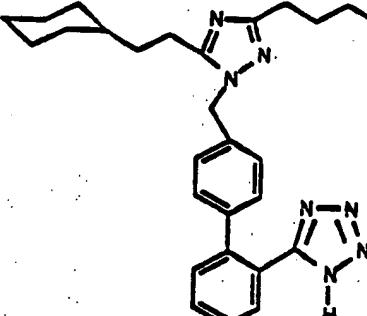
Compound #	Structure	Source
34		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
35		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
36		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
37		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
38		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
39		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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41		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
42		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

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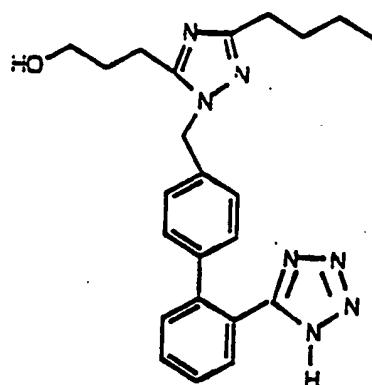
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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44		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
45		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

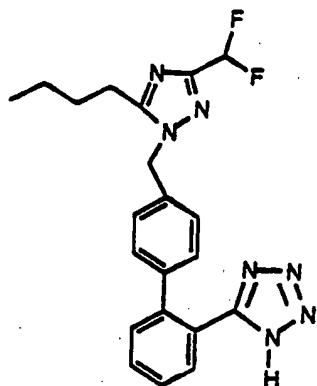
Compound #	Structure	Source
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46



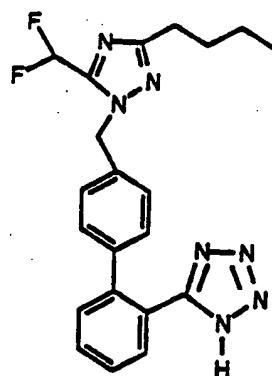
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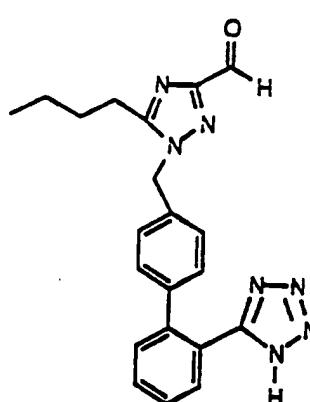
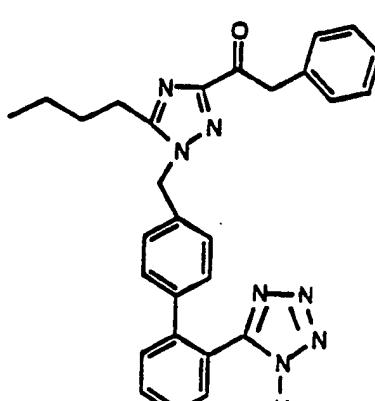
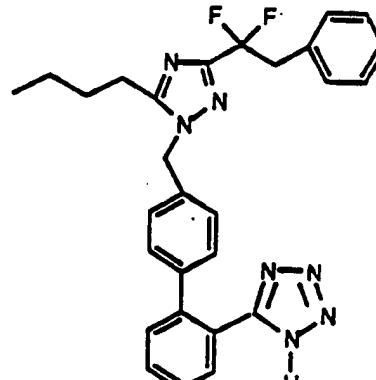
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41

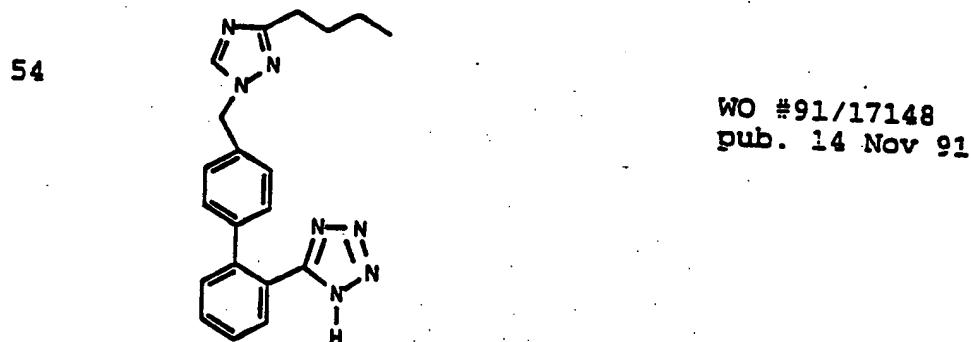
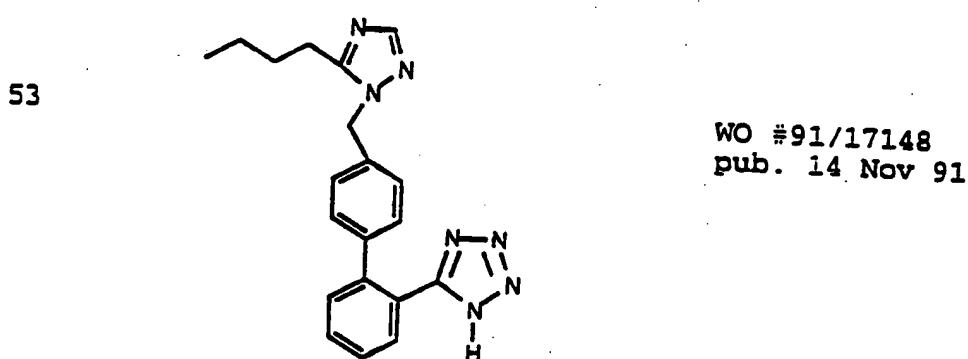
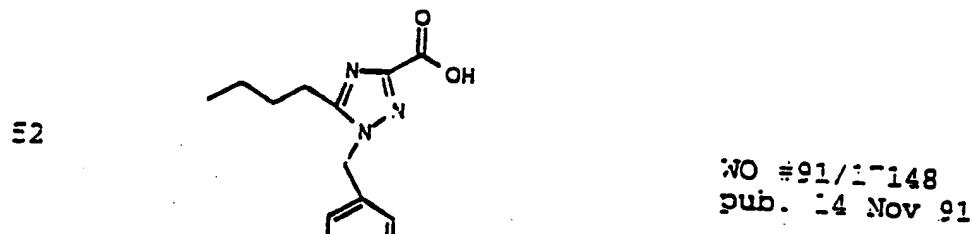
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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42

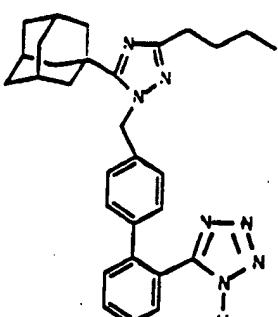
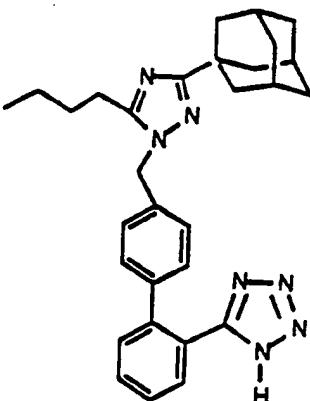
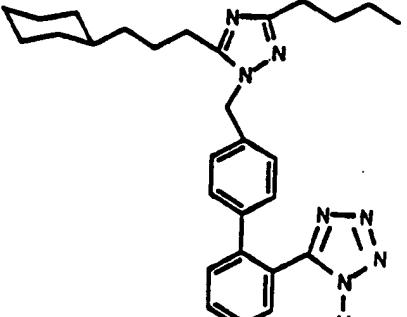
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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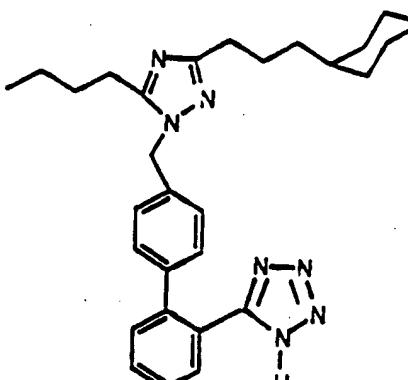
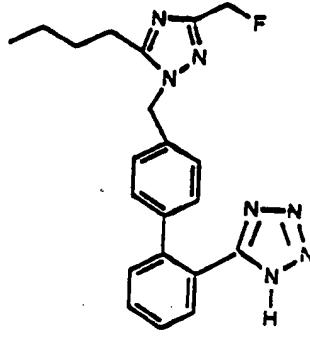
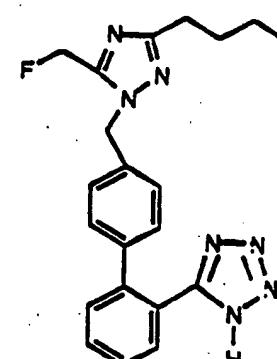
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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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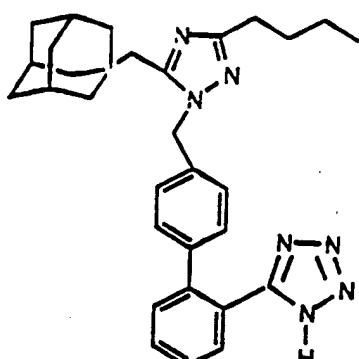
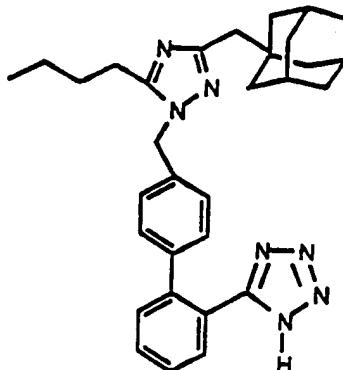
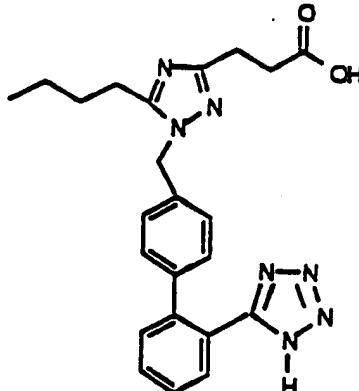
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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
58		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
59		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
60		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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62		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
63		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

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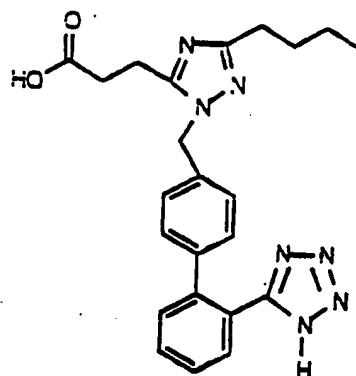
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

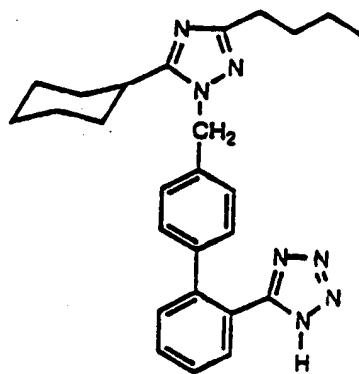
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Source

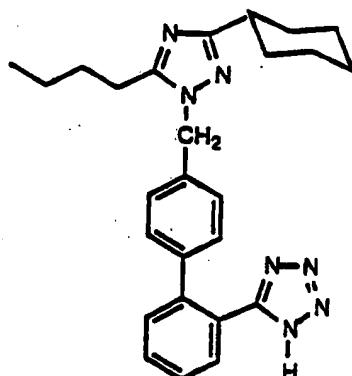
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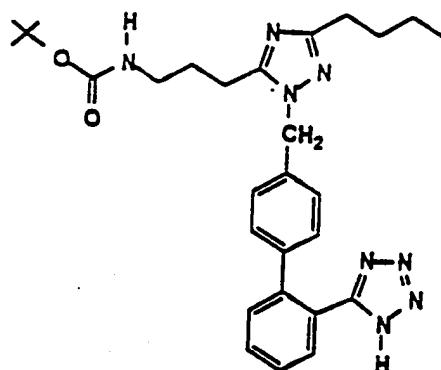
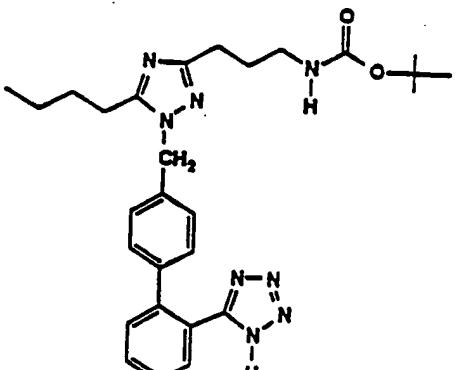
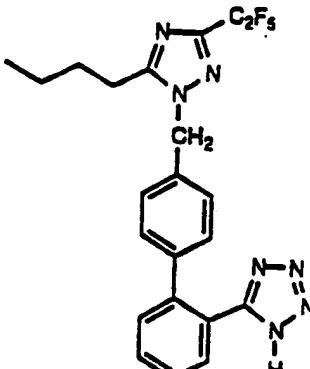
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WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

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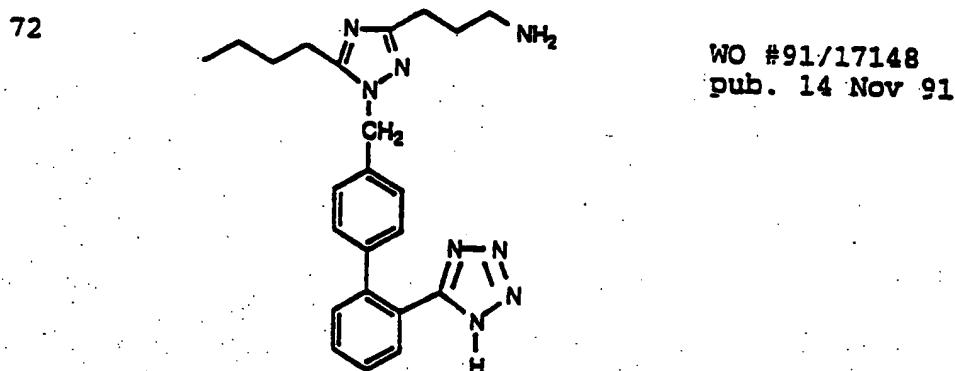
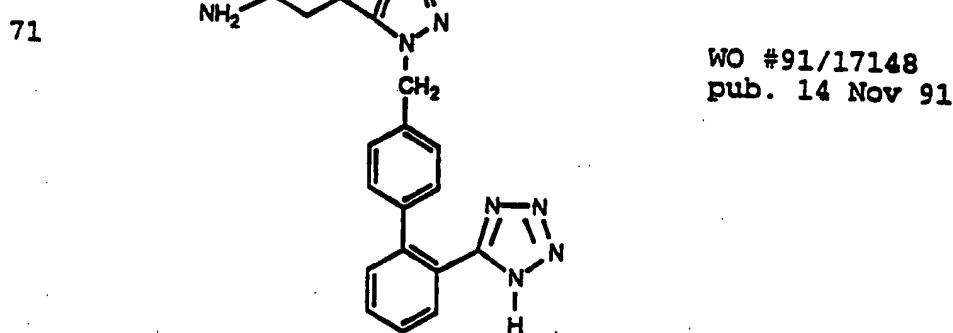
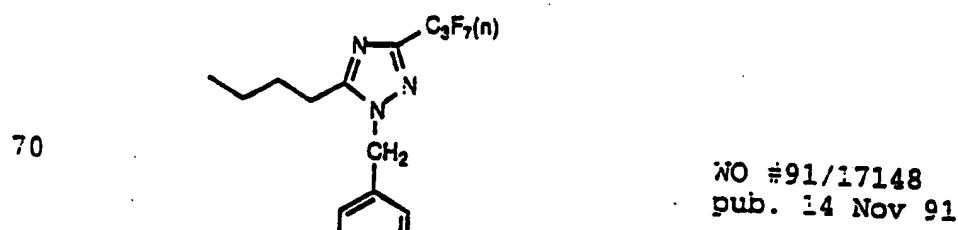
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
67		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
68		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
69		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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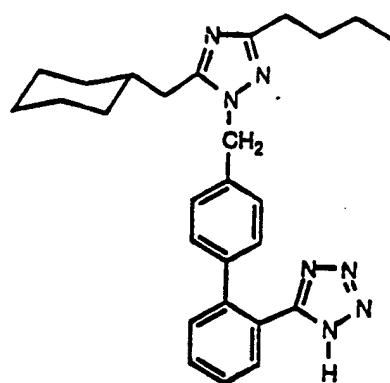


49

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

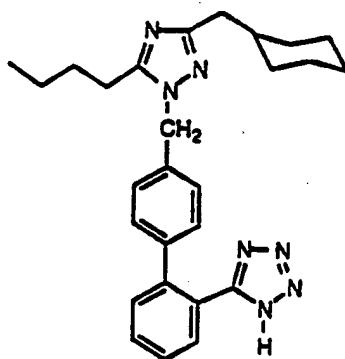
Compound #	Structure	Source
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73



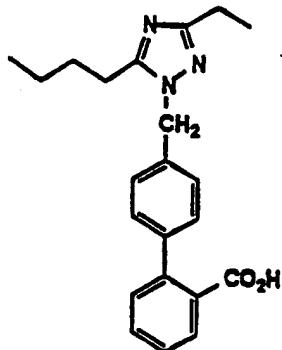
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

74



WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

75



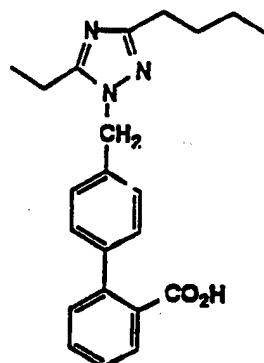
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

50

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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76

WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

77

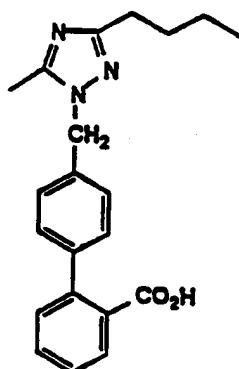
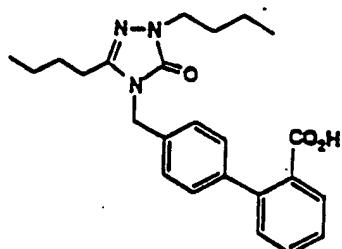
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

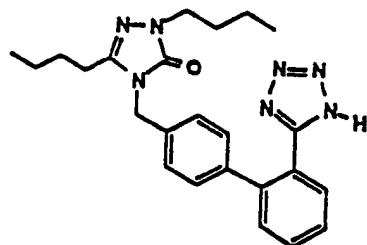
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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78

WO #91/18888
pub.

79

WO #91/18888
pub.

80

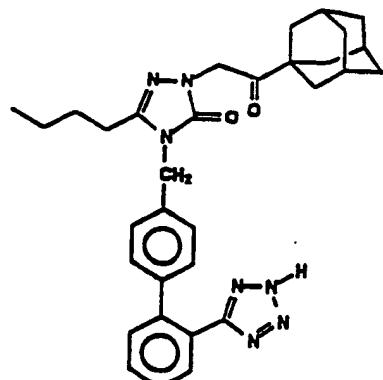
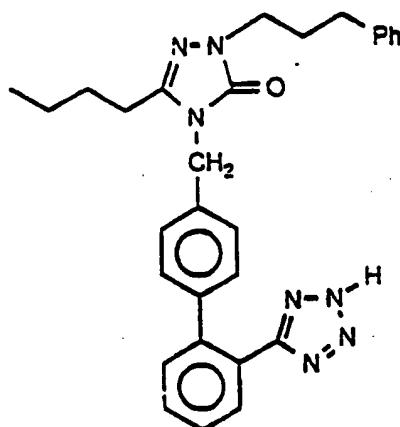
WO #91/18888
pub.

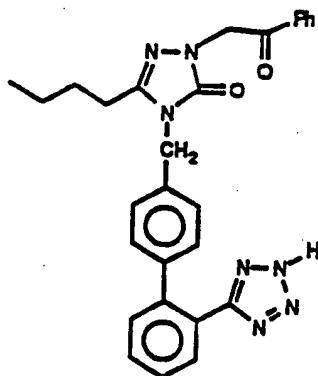
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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81

WO #91/18888
pub.

82

WO #91/18888
pub.

83

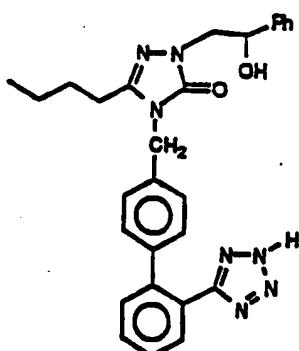
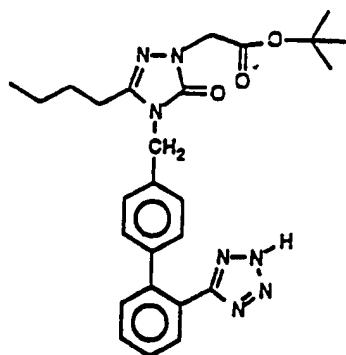
WO #91/18888
pub.

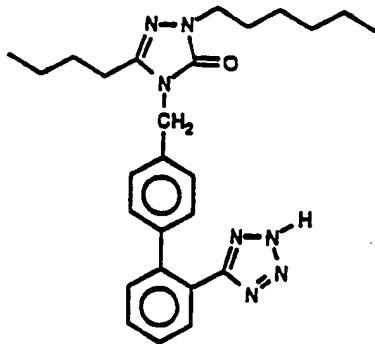
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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84

WO #91/18888
pub.

85

WO #91/18888
pub.

86

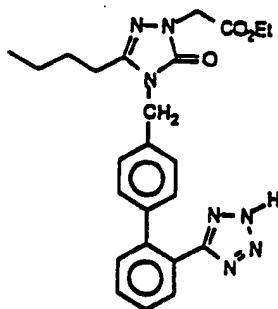
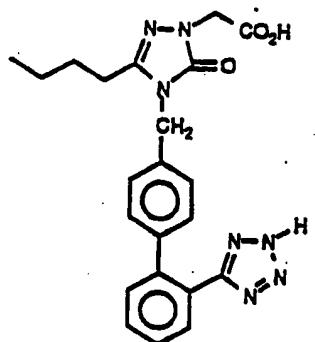
WO #91/18888
pub.

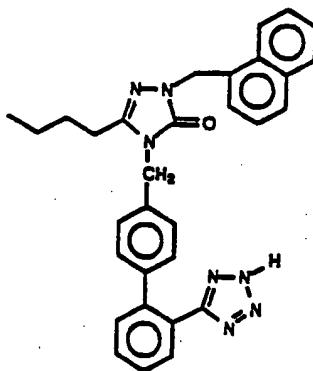
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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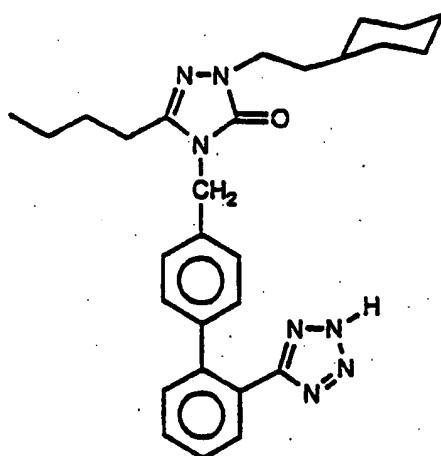
87

WO #91/18888
pub.

88

WO #91/18888
pub.

89

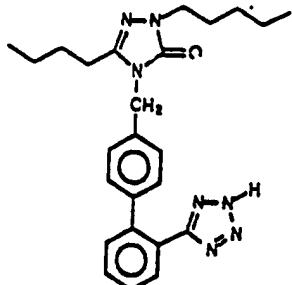
WO #91/18888
pub.

55

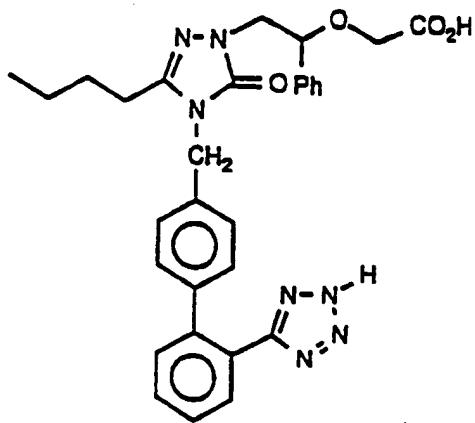
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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90

WO #91/18888
pub.

91

WO #91/18888
pub.

92

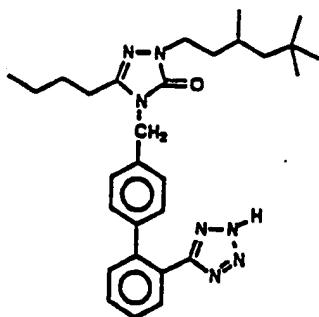
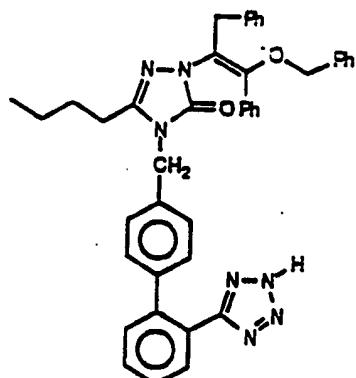
WO #91/18888
pub.

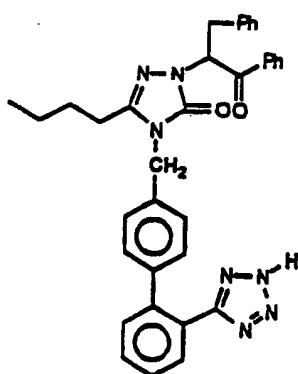
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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93

WO #91/18888
pub.

94

WO #91/18888
pub.

95

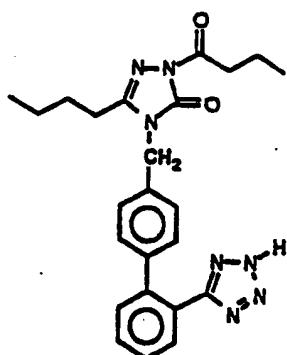
WO #91/18888
pub.

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

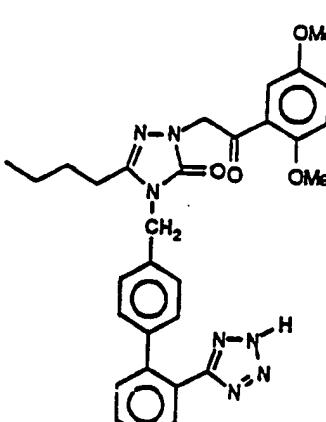
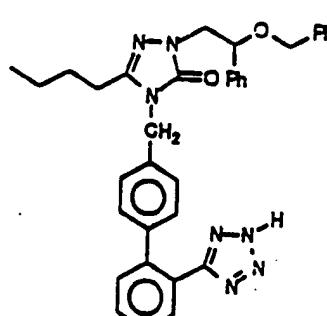
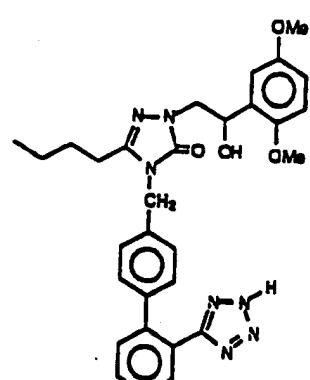
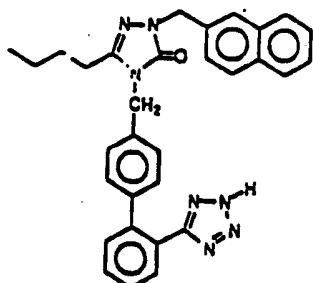
Compound #	Structure	Source
96		WO #91/18888 pub.
97		WO #91/18888 pub.
98		WO #91/18888 pub.

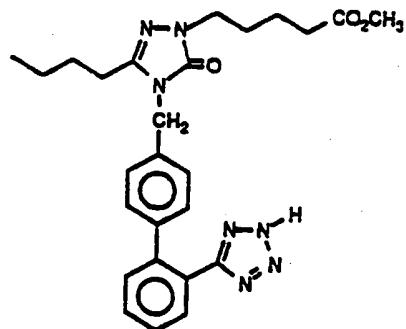
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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99

WO #91/18888
pub.

100

WO #91/18888
pub.

101

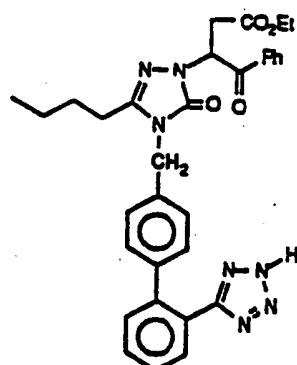
WO #91/18888
pub.

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

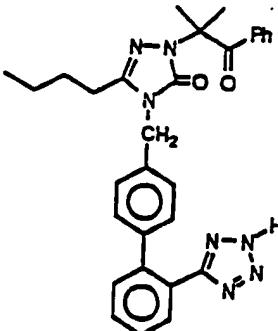
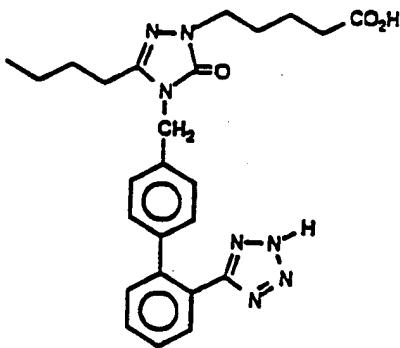
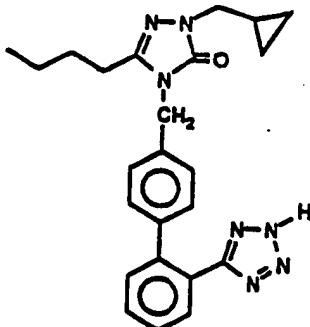
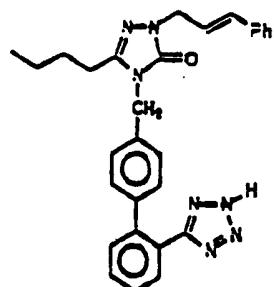
Compound #	Structure	Source
102		WO #91/18888 pub.
103		WO #91/18888 pub.
104		WO #91/18888 pub.

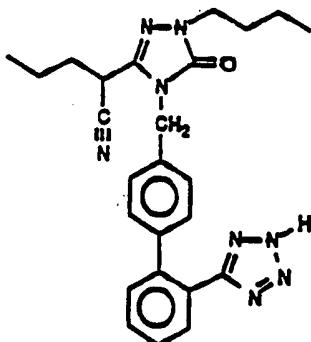
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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105

WO #91/18888
pub.

106

WO #91/18888
pub.

107

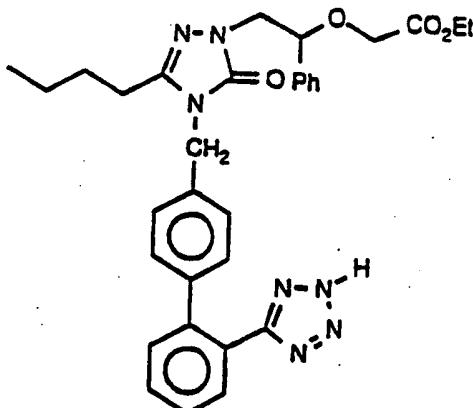
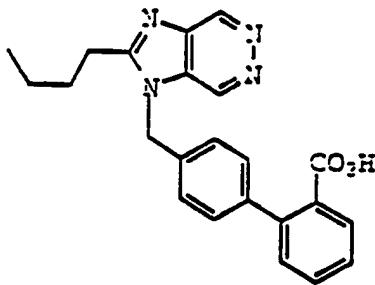
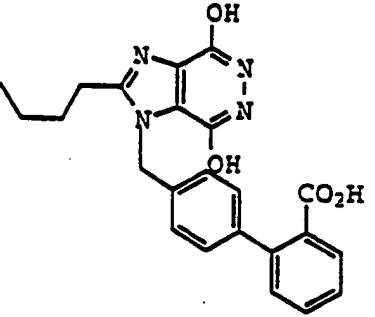
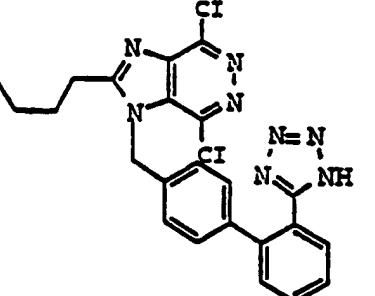
WO #91/18888
pub.

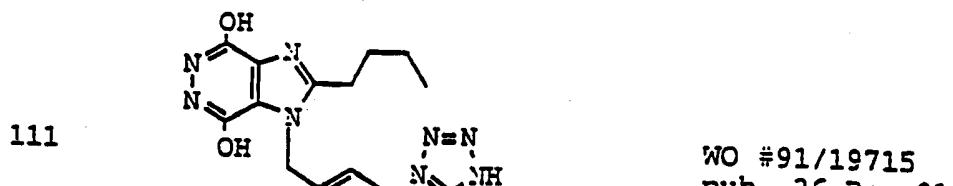
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
108		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
109		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
110		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91

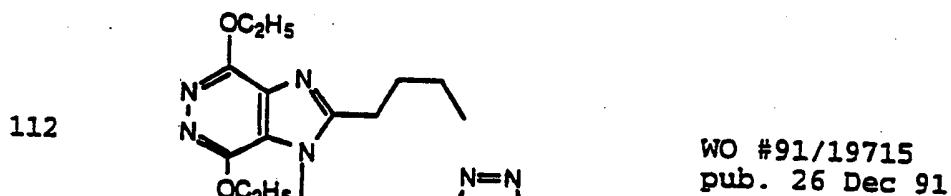
62

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

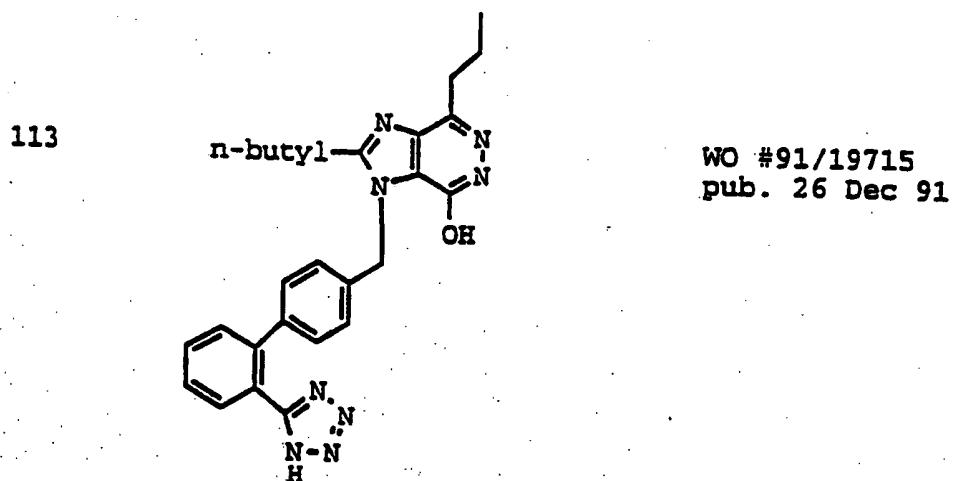
Compound #	Structure	Source
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WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91



WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91



WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

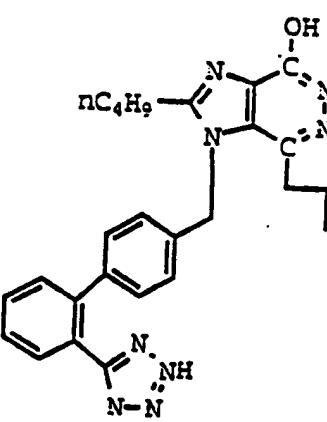
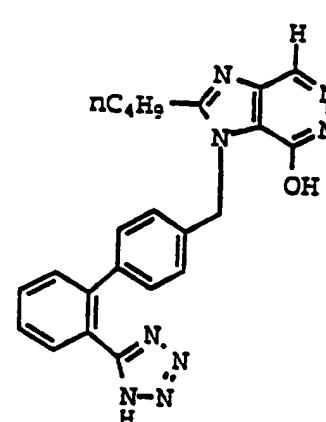
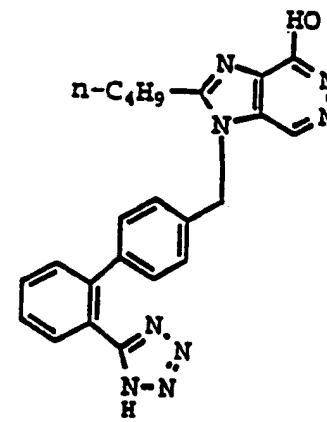
Compound #	Structure	Source
114		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
115		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
116		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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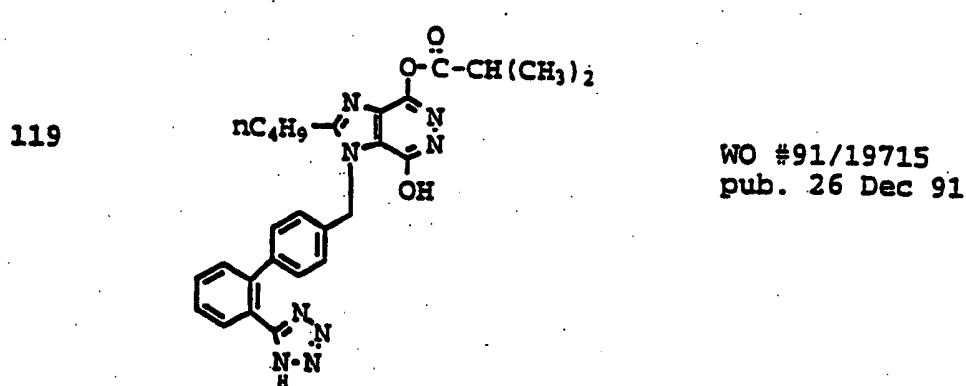
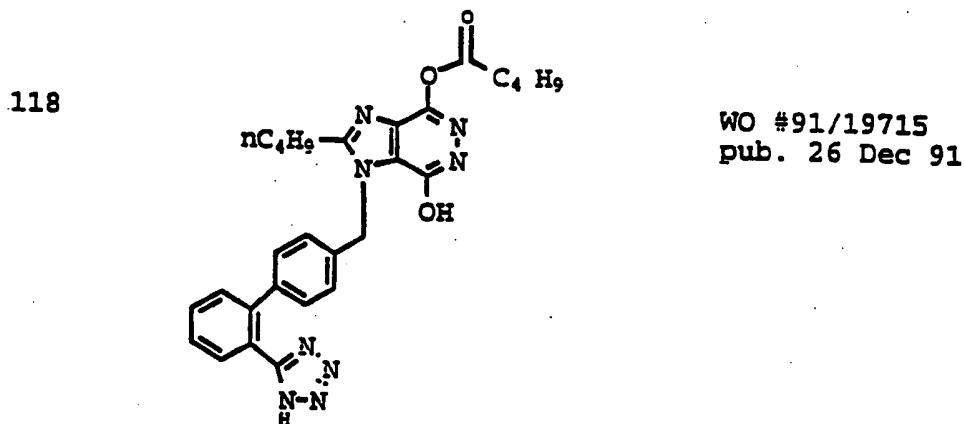
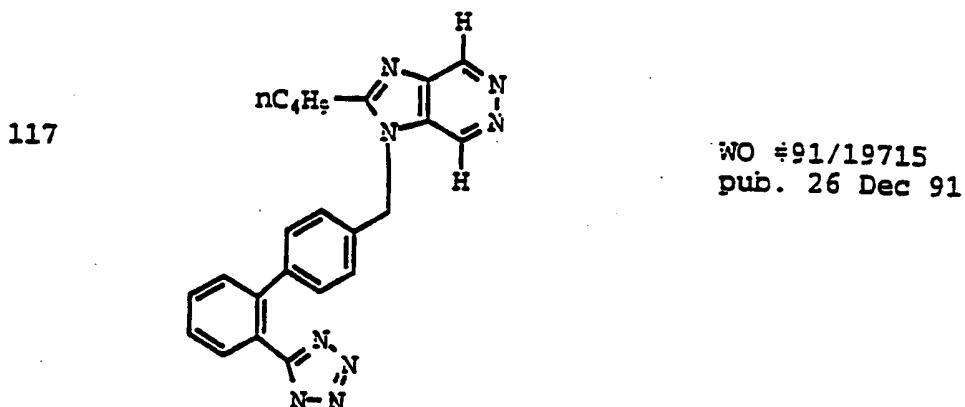


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

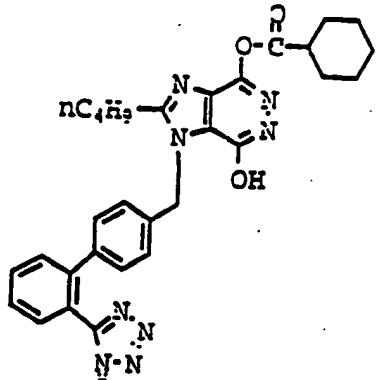
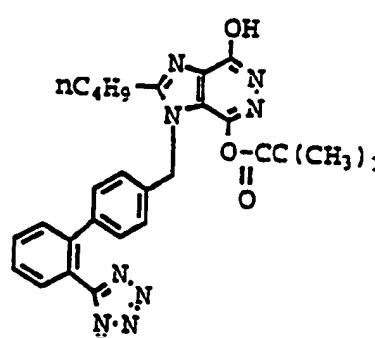
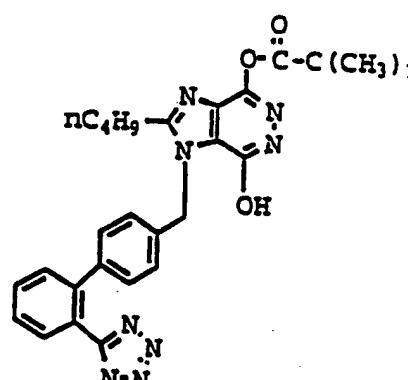
Compound #	Structure	Source
120		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
121		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
122		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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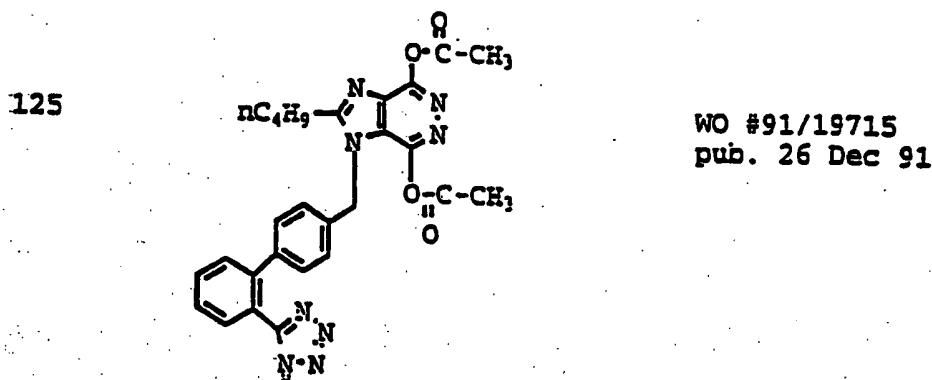
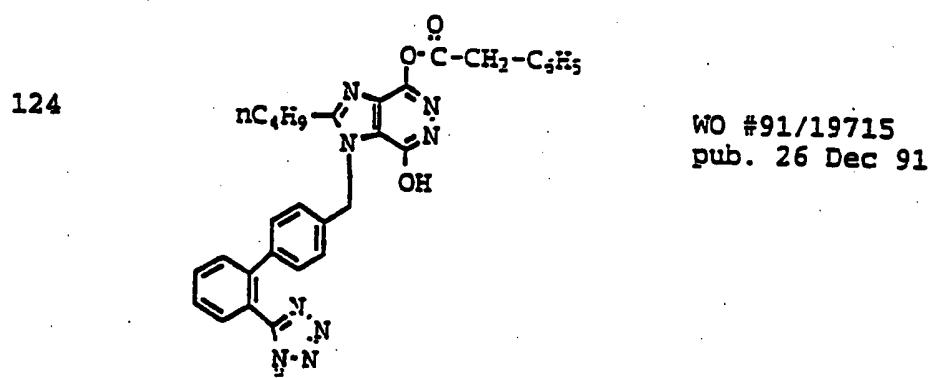
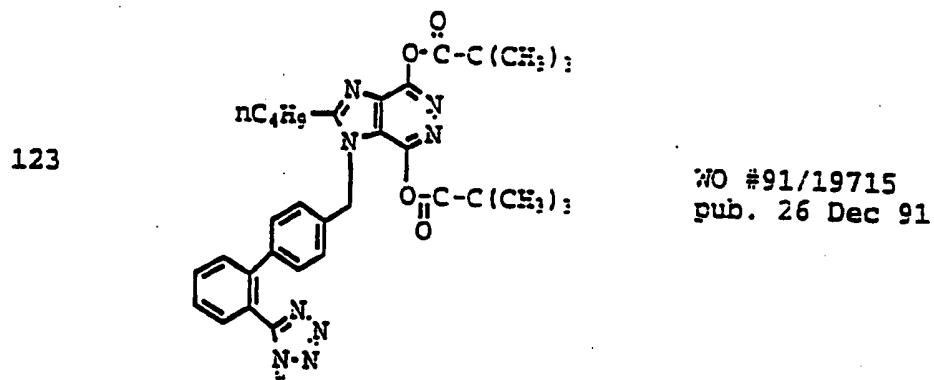


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
126		WO #92/05161 pub. 2 Apr 92
127		WO #92/05161 pub. 2 Apr 92
128		WO #92/05161 pub. 2 Apr 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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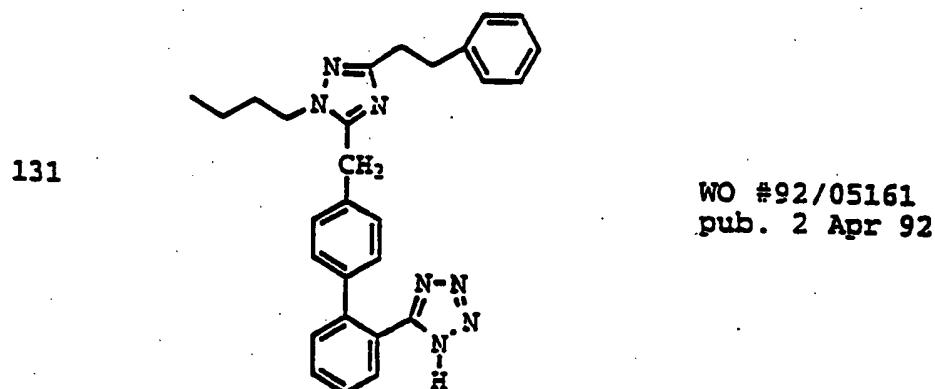
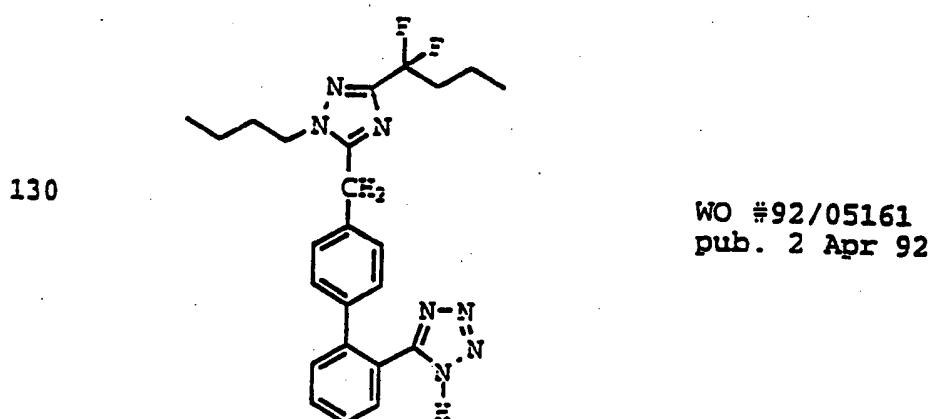
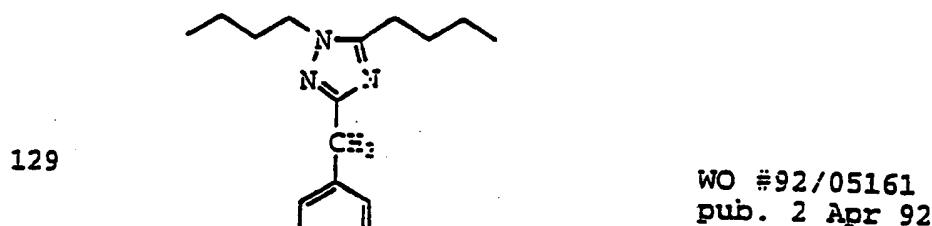
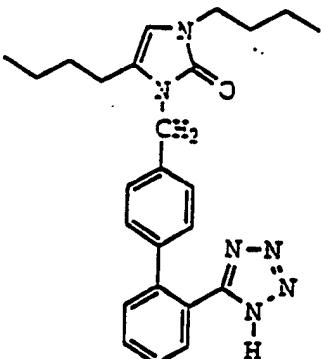
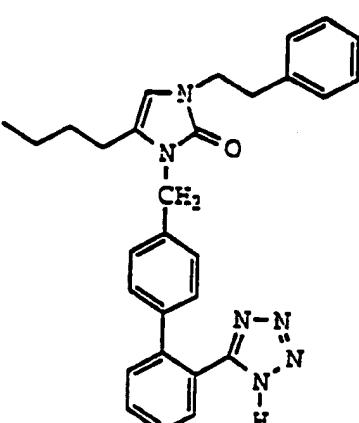
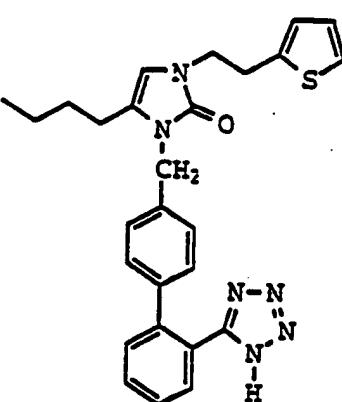


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
132		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92
133		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92
134		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

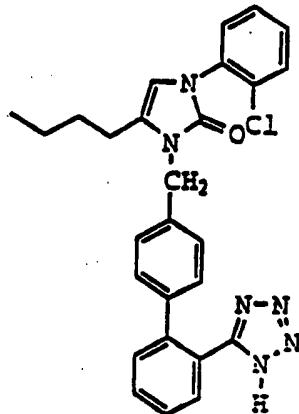
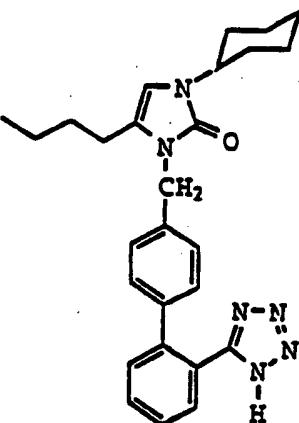
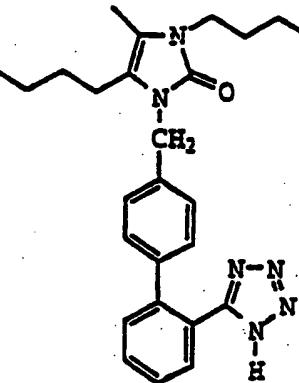
Compound #	Structure	Source
135		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92
136		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92
137		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

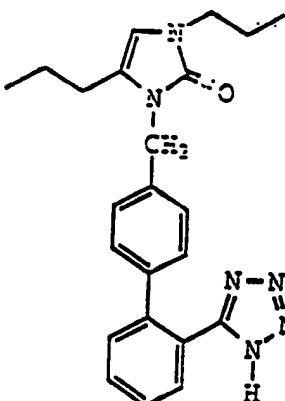
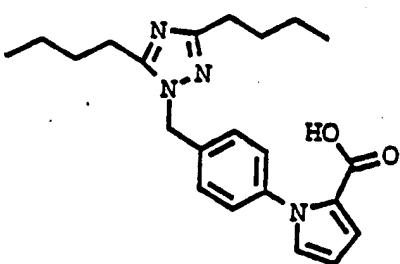
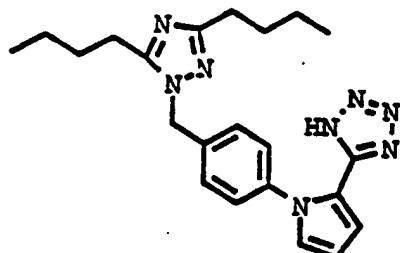
Compound #	Structure	Source
138		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92
139		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92
140		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

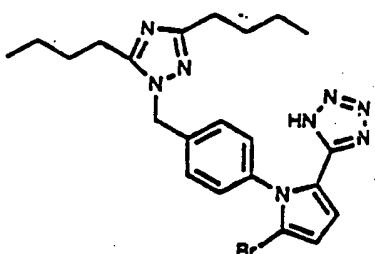
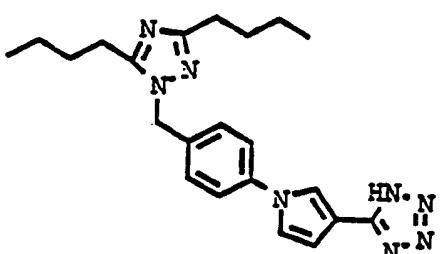
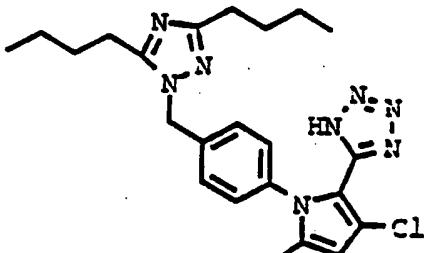
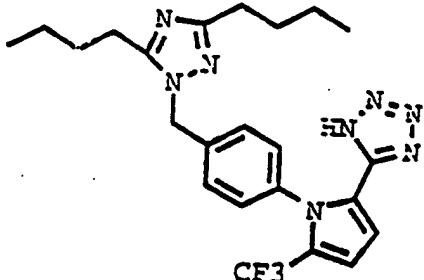
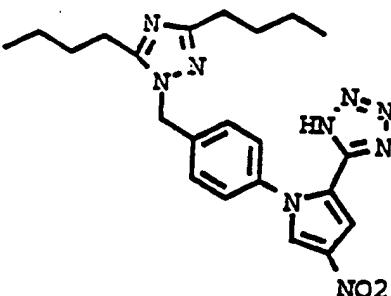
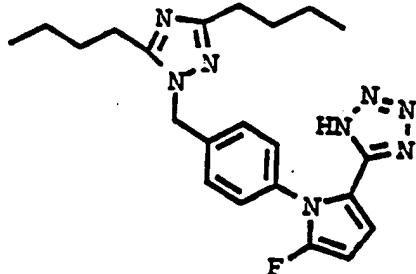
Compound #	Structure	Source
141		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92
142		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92
143		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
144		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92
145		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92
146		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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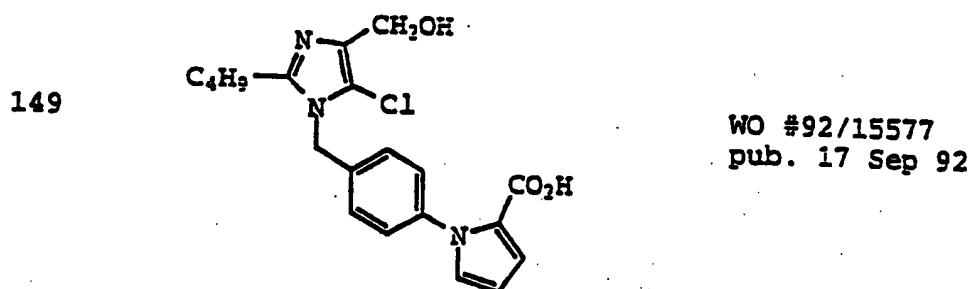
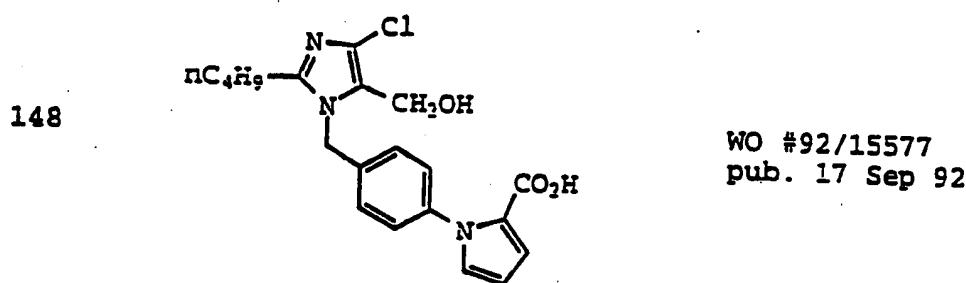
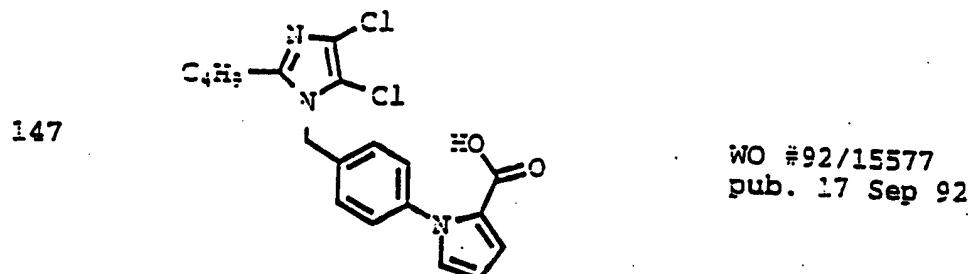


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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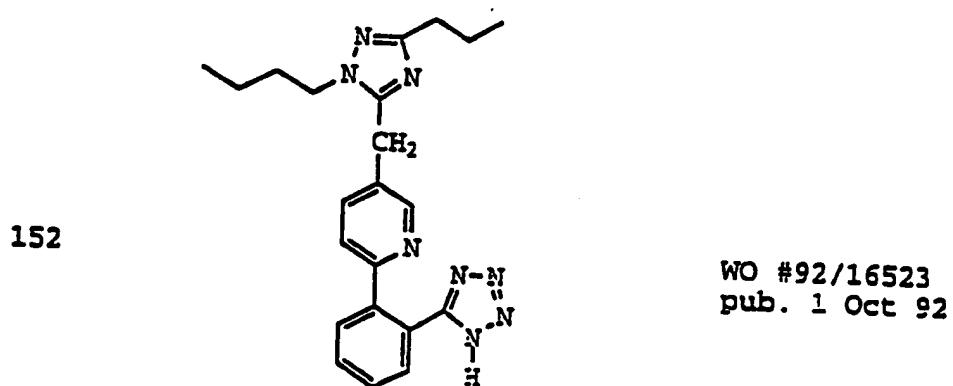
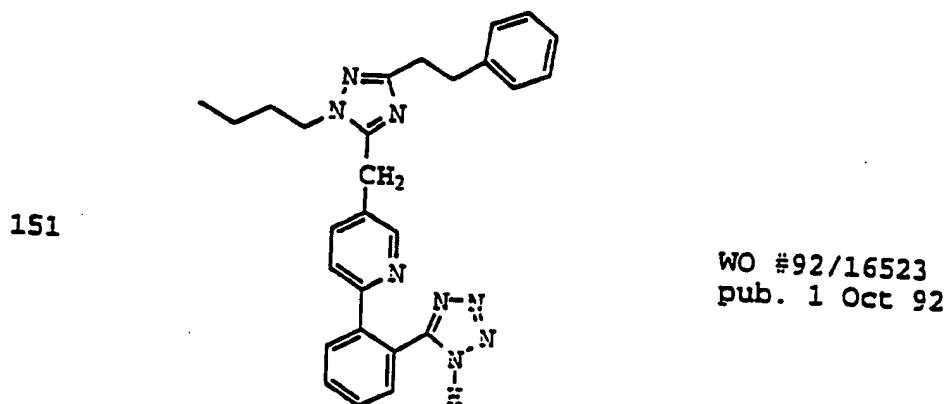
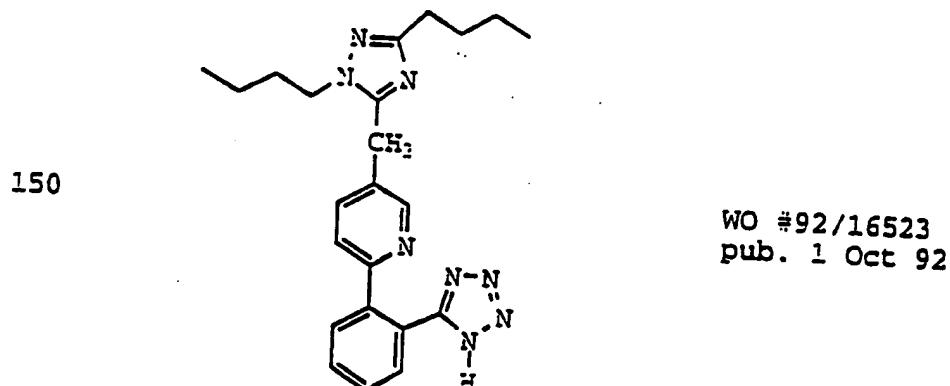
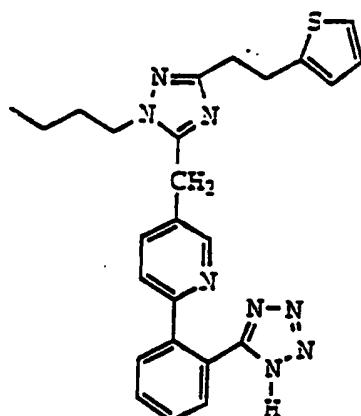


TABLE III: Angiotensin II Antagonists

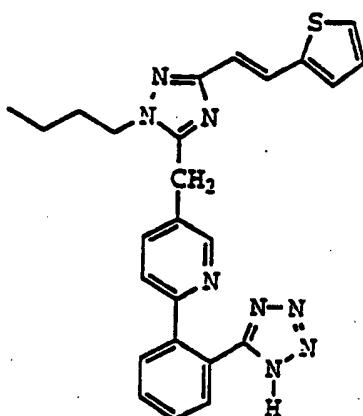
Compound #	Structure	Source
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153



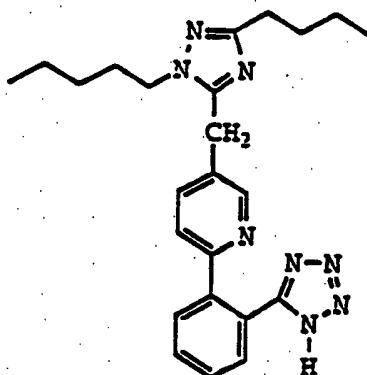
WO #92/16523
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155

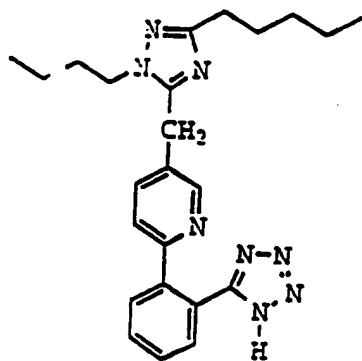


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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

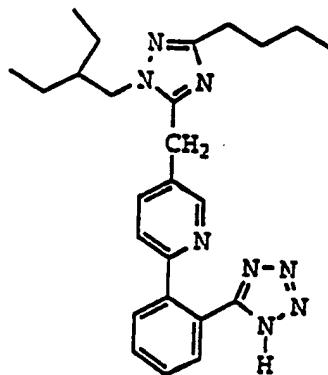
Compound #	Structure	Source
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156



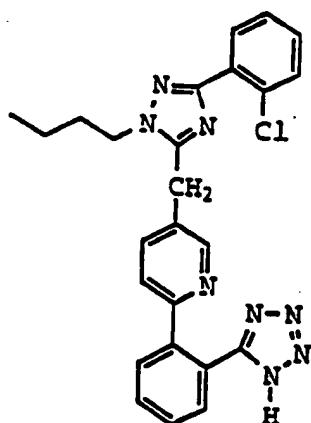
WO #92/16523
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pub. 1 Oct 92

158

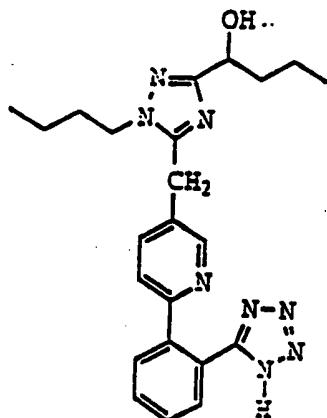


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pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

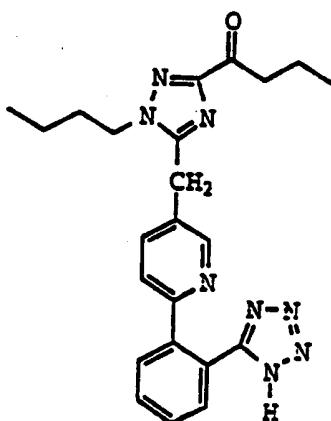
Compound #	Structure	Source
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159



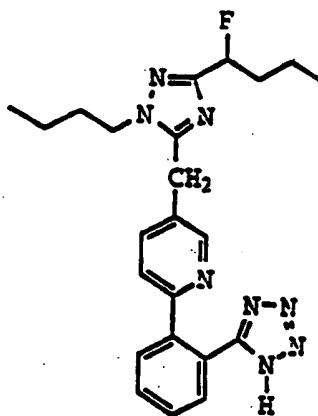
WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

160



WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

161



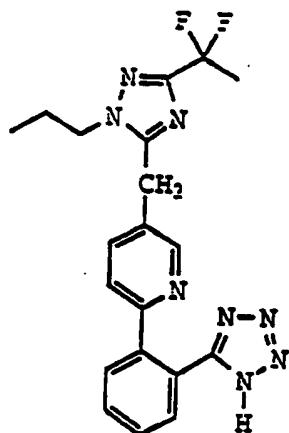
WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

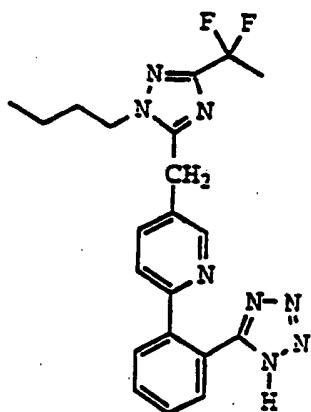
Compound #	Structure	Source
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165



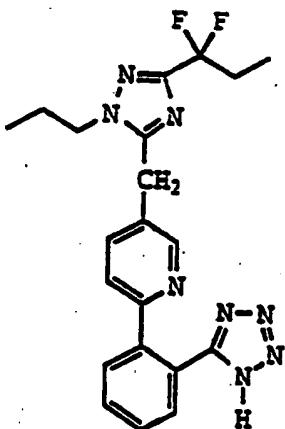
WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

166



WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

167



WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

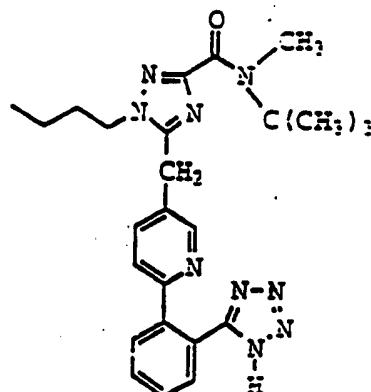
Compound #	Structure	Source
168		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
169		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
170		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92

82

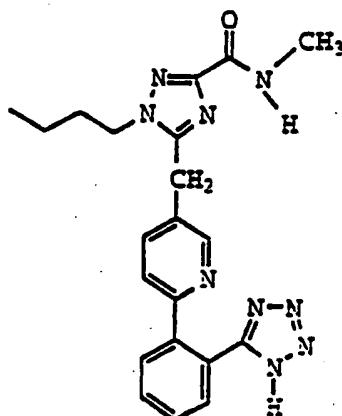
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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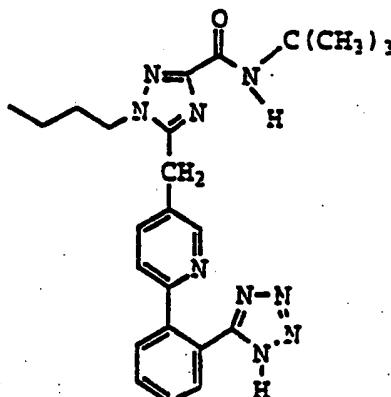
171

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172

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173

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

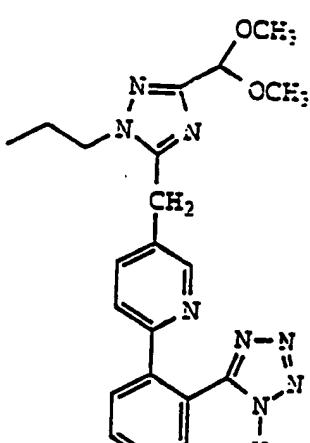
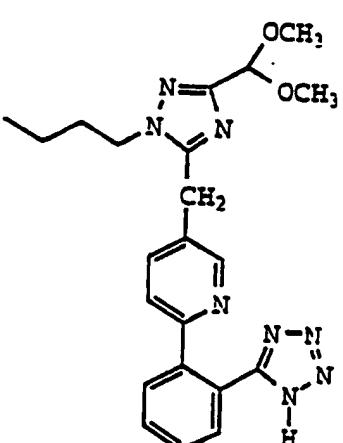
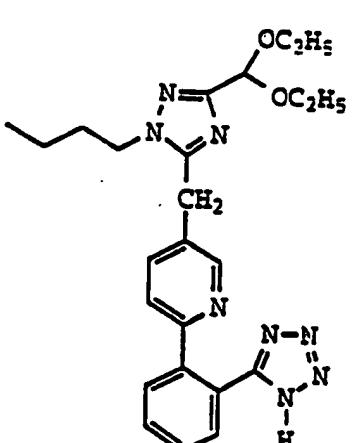
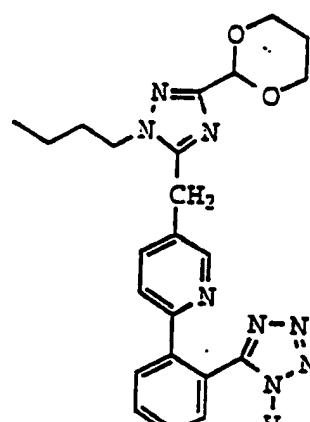
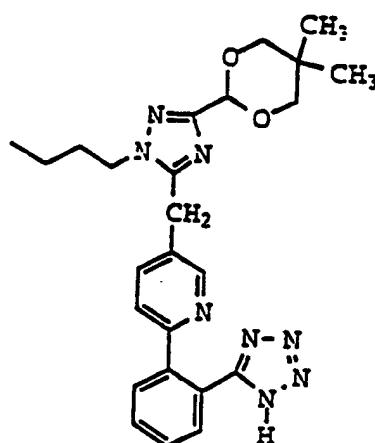
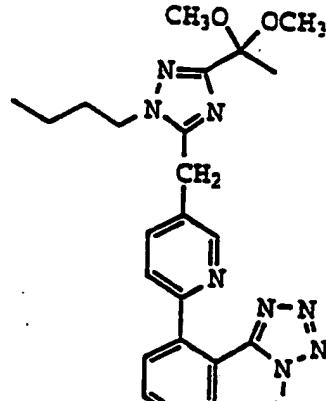
Compound #	Structure	Source
174		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
175		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
176		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
177		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
178		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
179		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
180		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
181		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
182		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

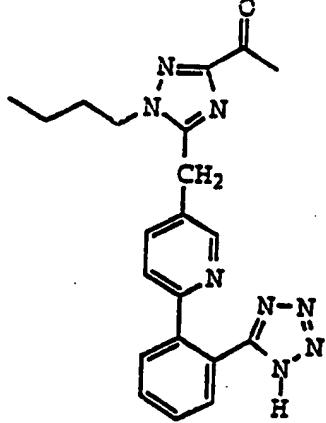
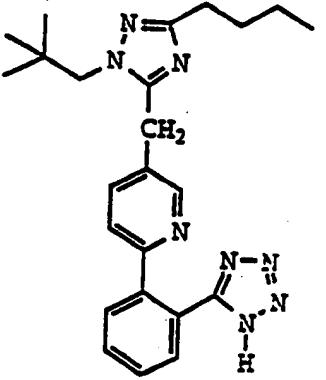
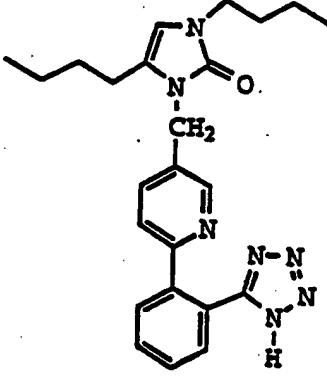
Compound #	Structure	Source
183		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
184		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
185		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

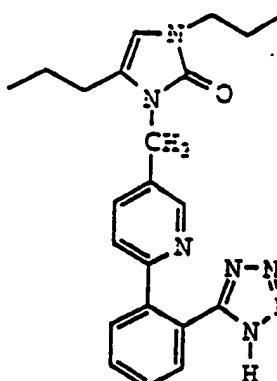
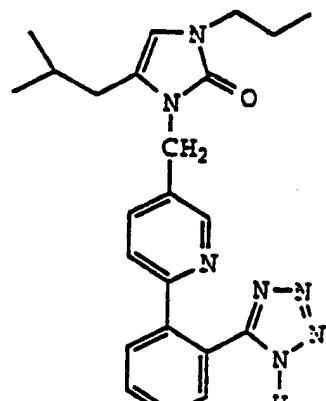
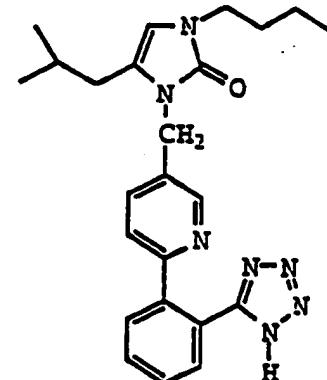
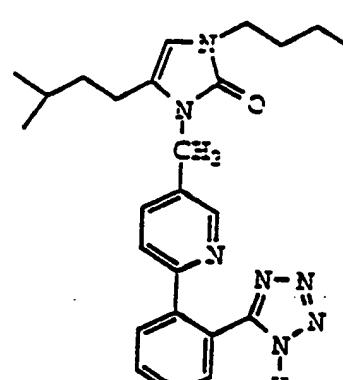
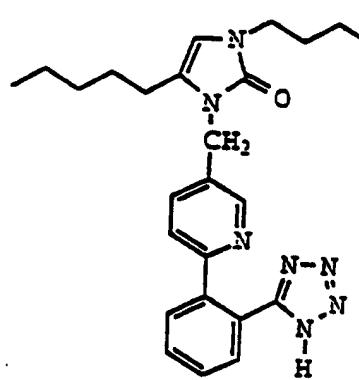
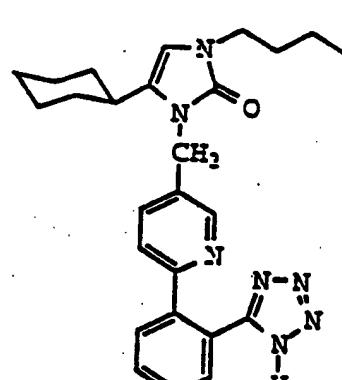
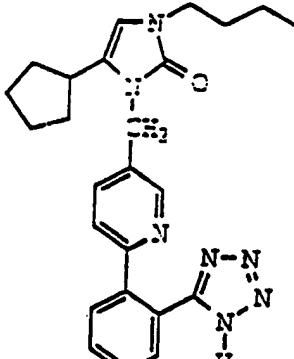
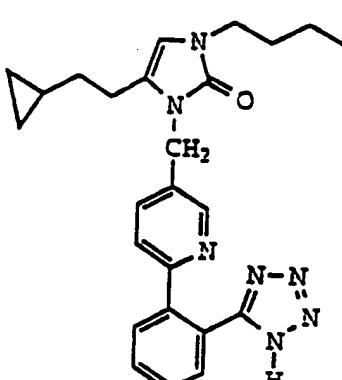
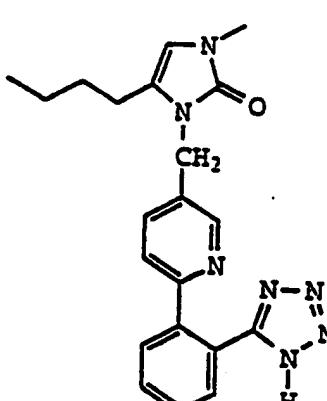
Compound #	Structure	Source
186		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
187		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
188		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
189		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
190		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
191		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

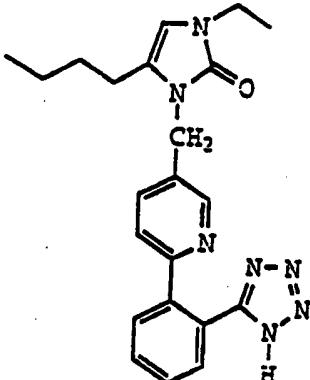
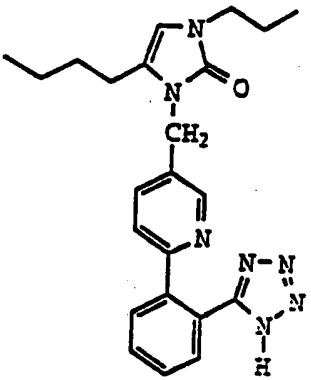
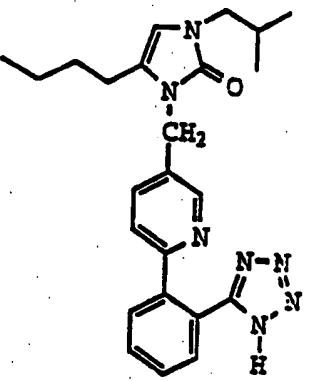
89

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
192		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
193		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
194		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
195		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
196		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
197		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

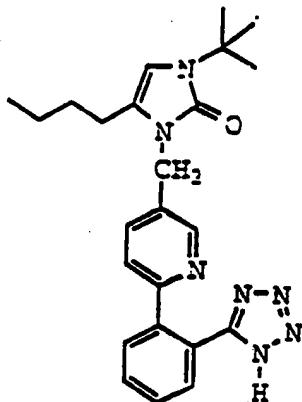
Compound #	Structure	Source
198		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
199		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
200		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

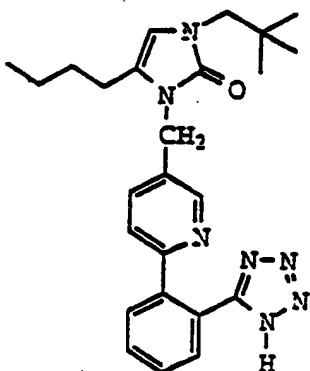
Compound #	Structure	Source
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201



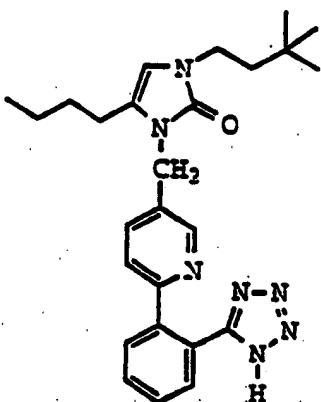
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WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

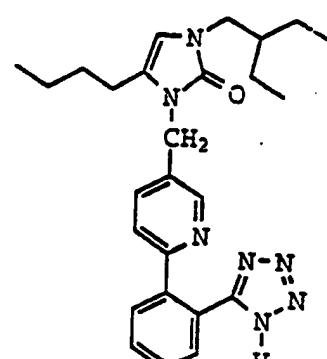
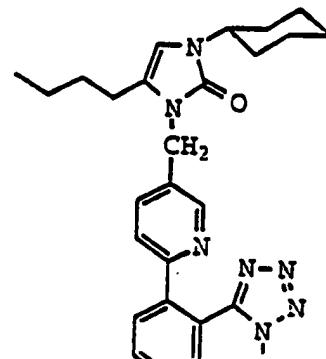
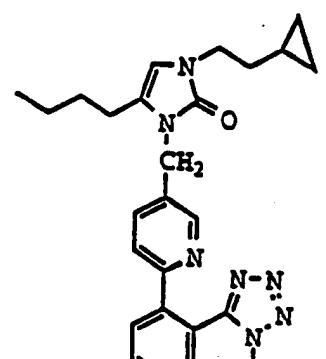
203



WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

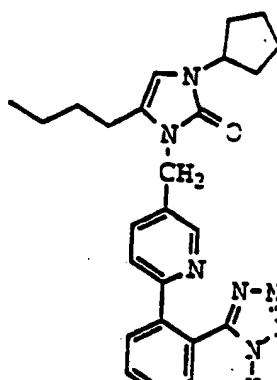
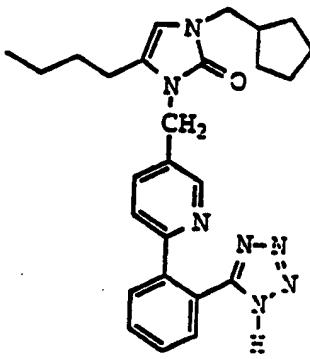
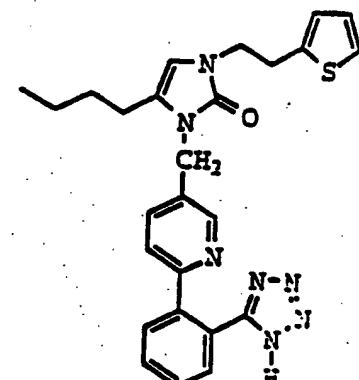
93

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
204		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
205		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
206		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

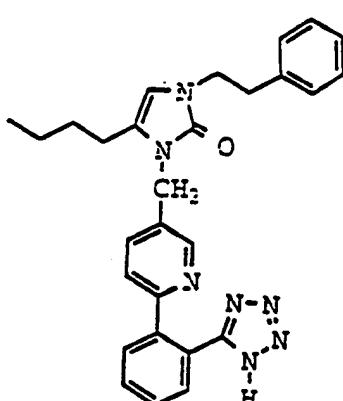
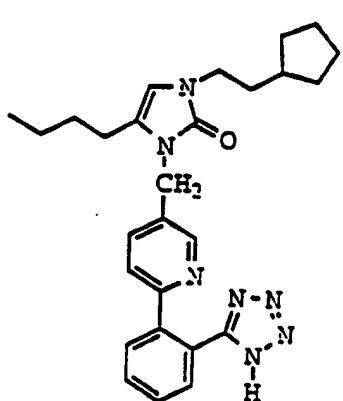
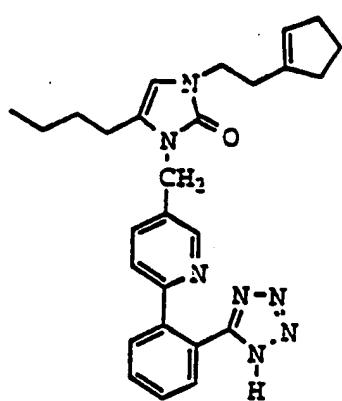
94

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
207		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
208		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
209		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

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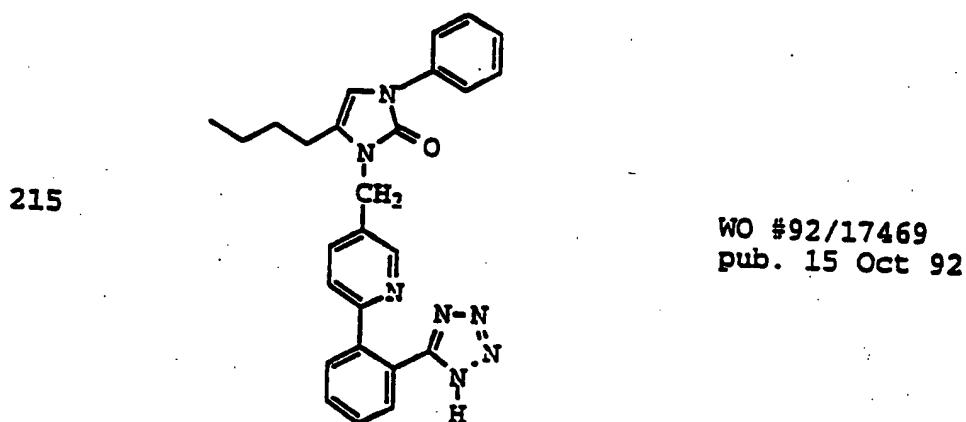
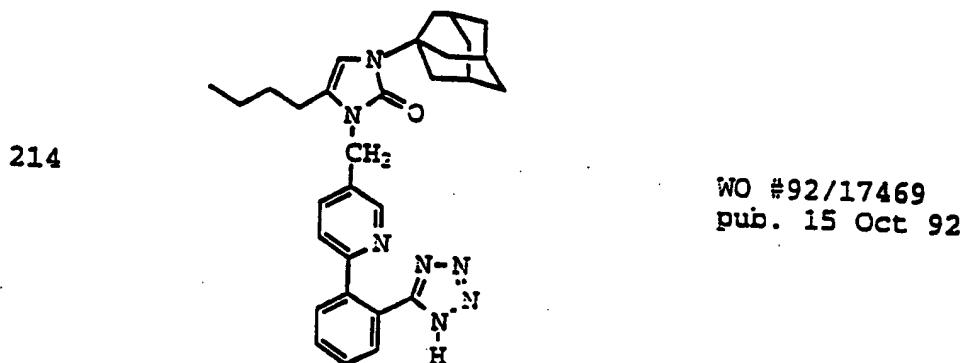
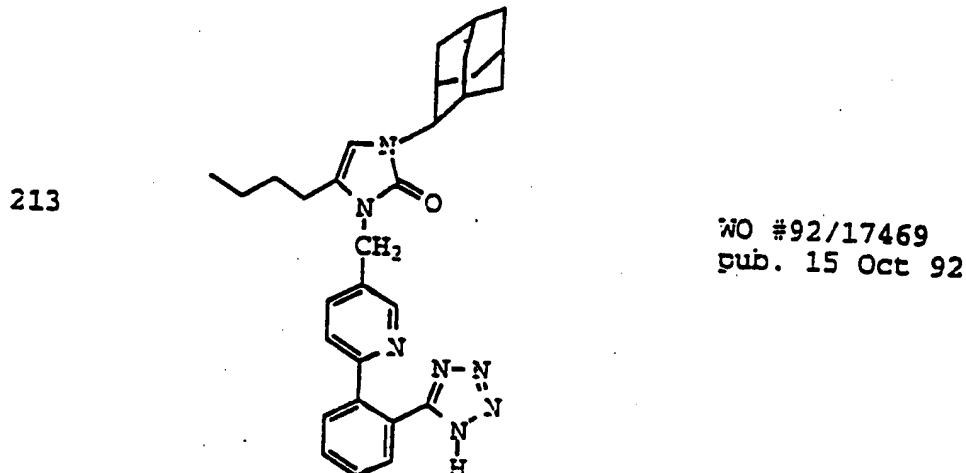
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
210		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
211		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
212		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

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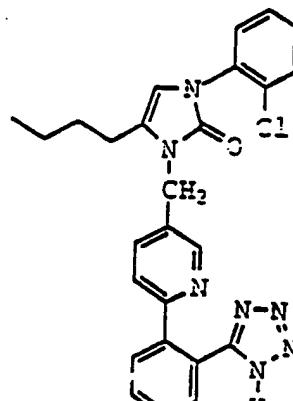
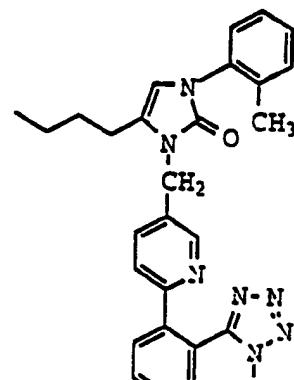
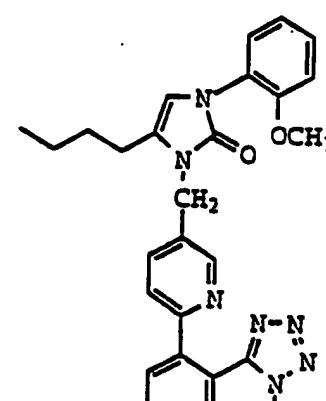
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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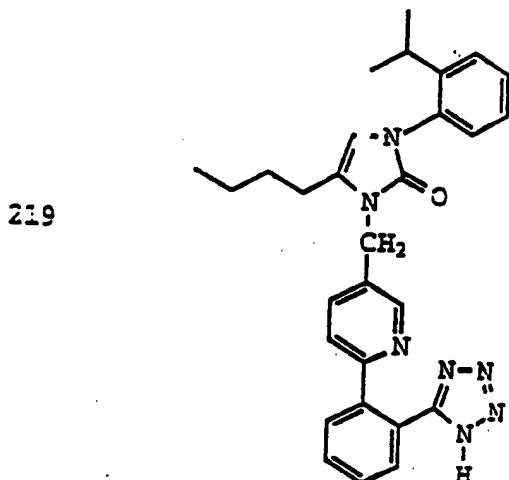
97

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
216		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
217		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
218		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

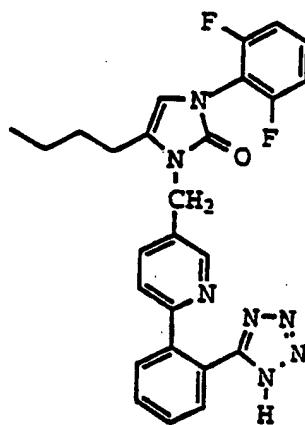
98

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists



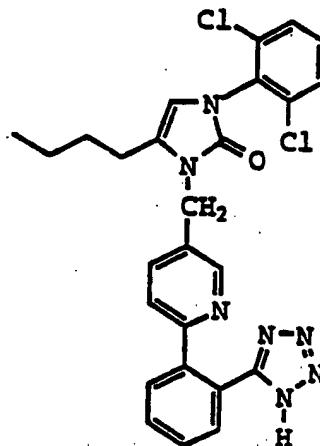
230

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220

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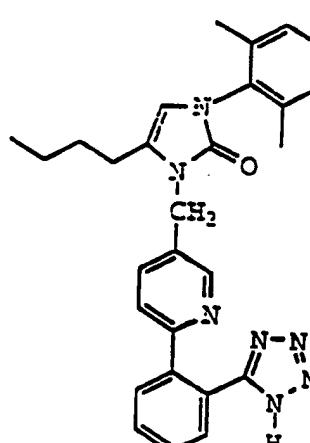
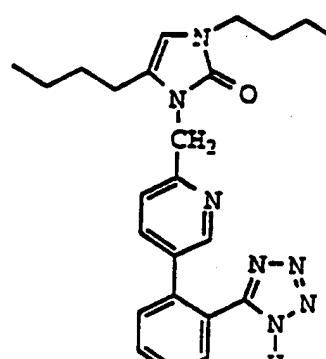
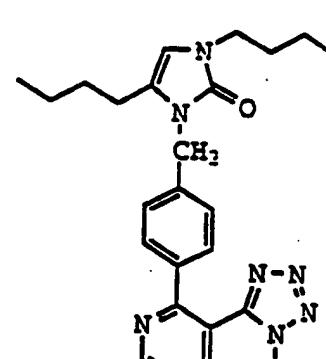


221

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pub. 15 Oct 92

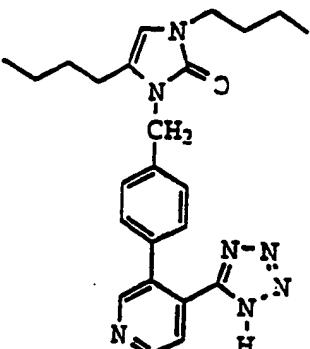
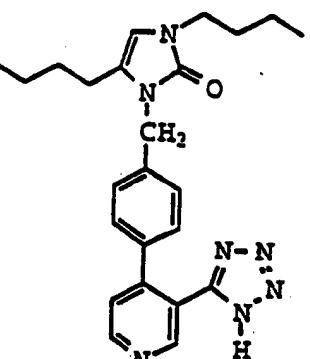
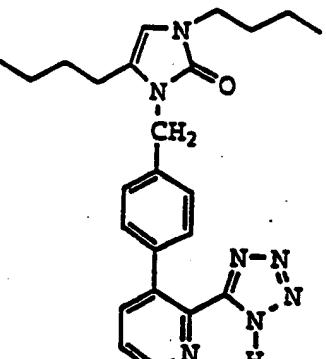
gg

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
222		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
223		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
224		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

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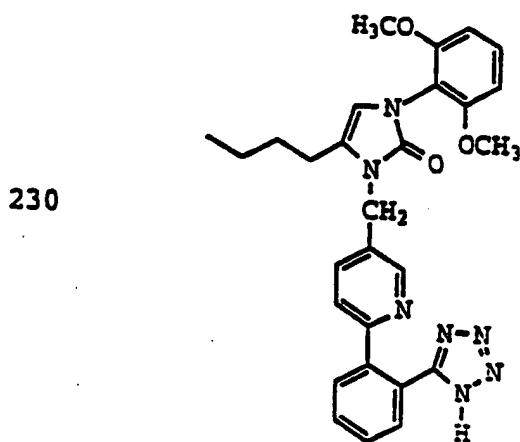
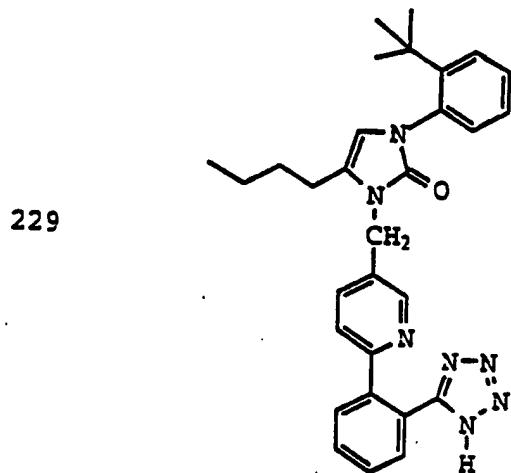
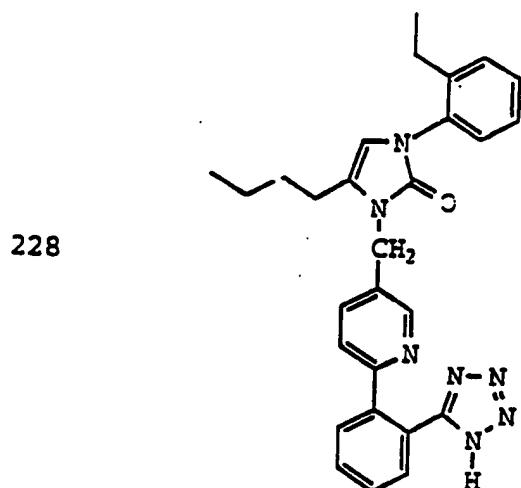
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
225		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
226		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
227		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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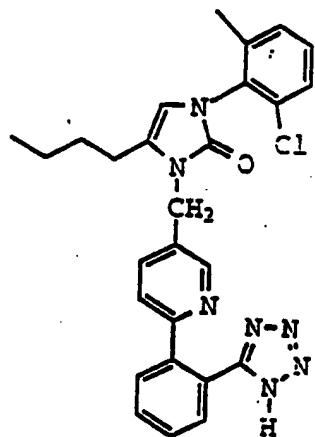


102

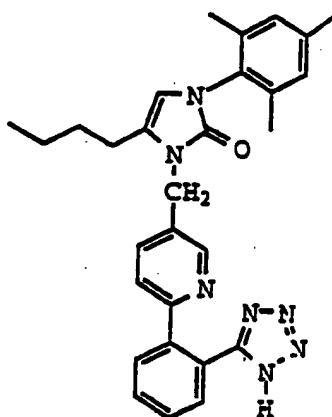
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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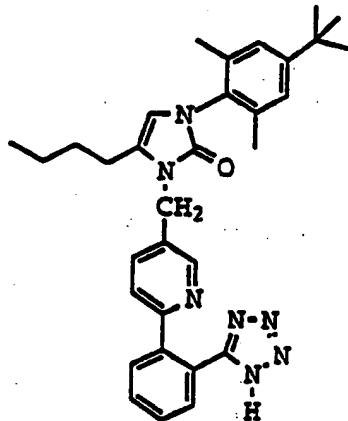
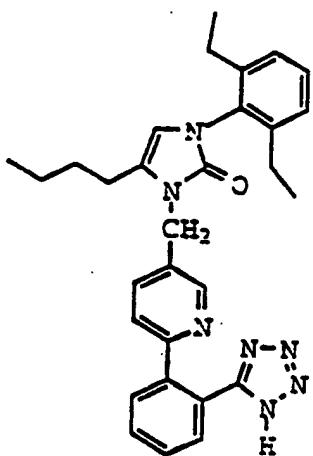


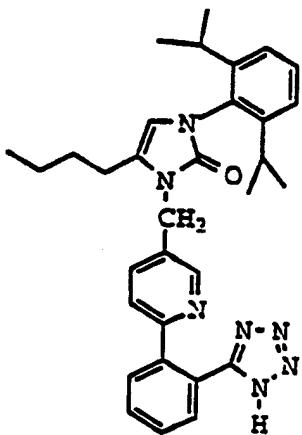
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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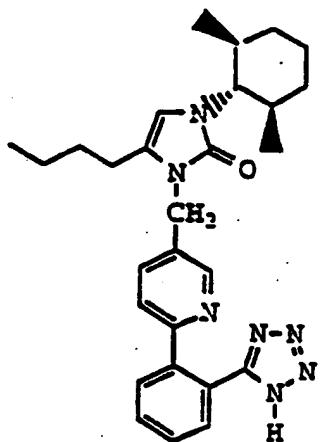
234



235

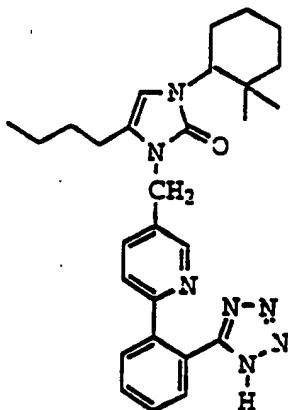


236

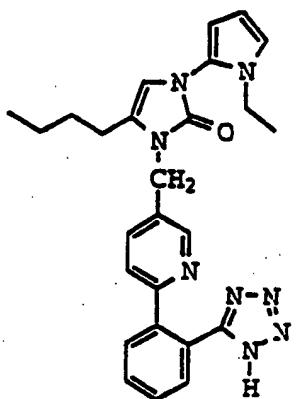


104

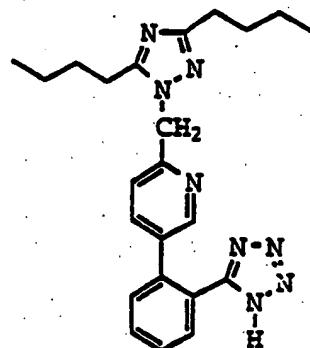
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists



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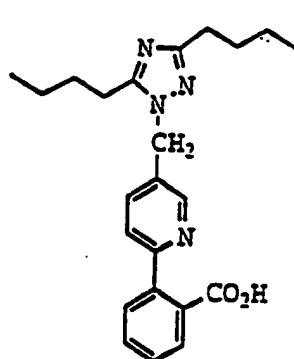
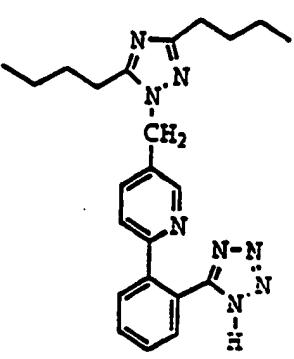
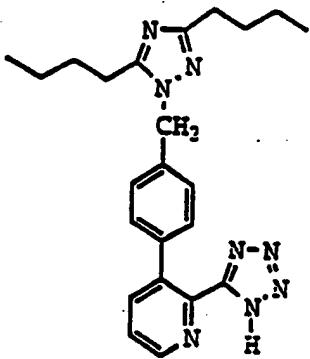


239

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

105

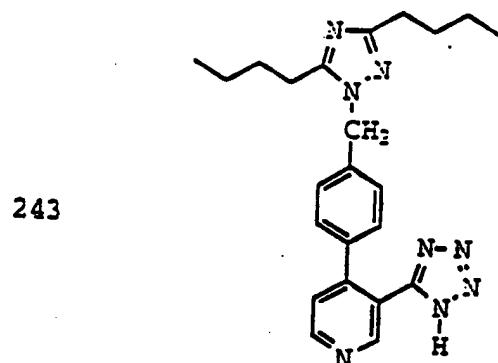
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
240		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
241		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
242		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92

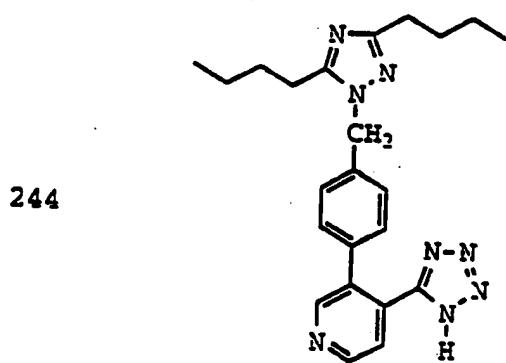
106

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

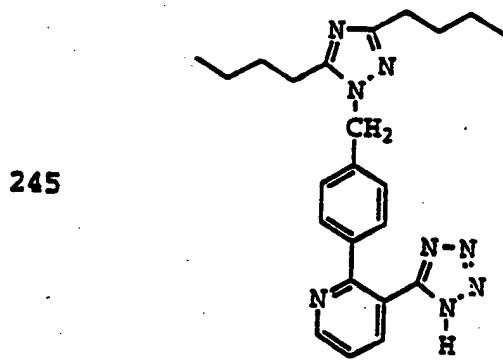
Compound #	Structure	Source
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WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92



WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

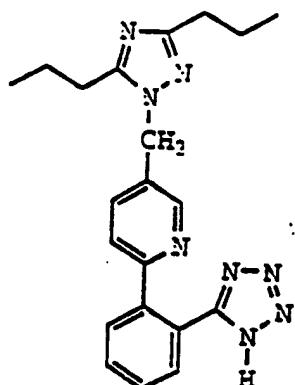


WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

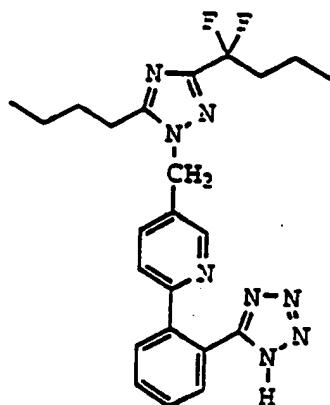
Compound #	Structure	Source
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246



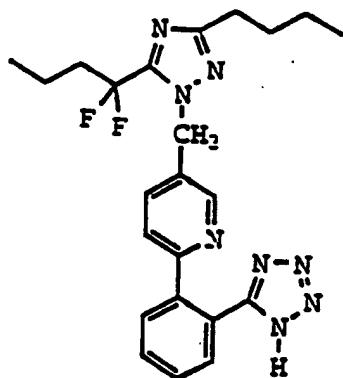
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

247



WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

248

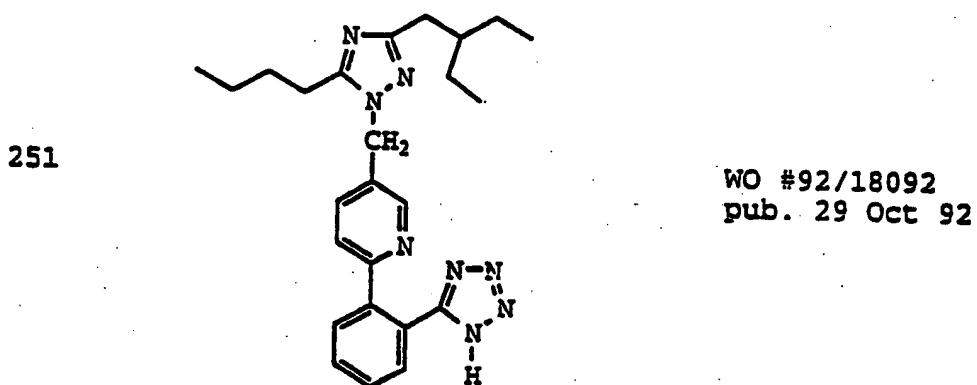
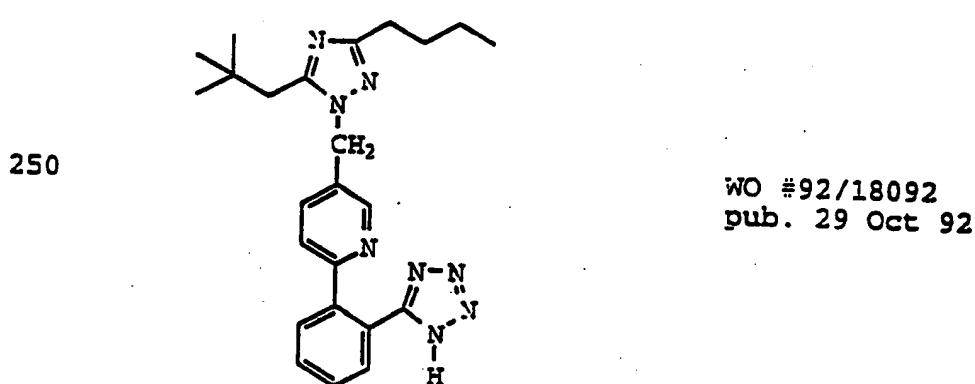
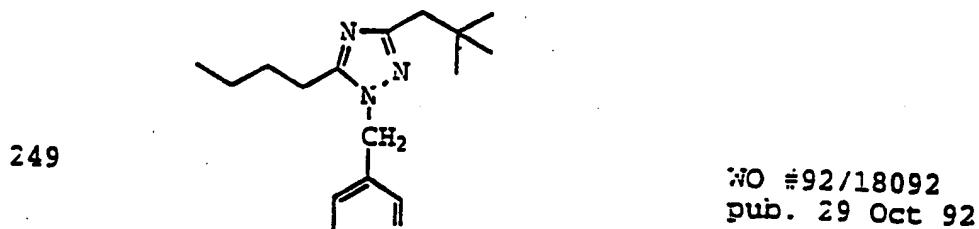


WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

108

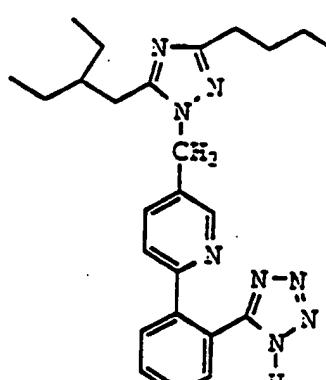
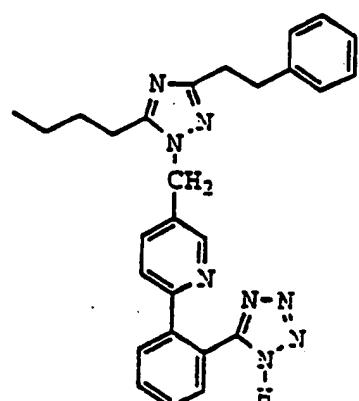
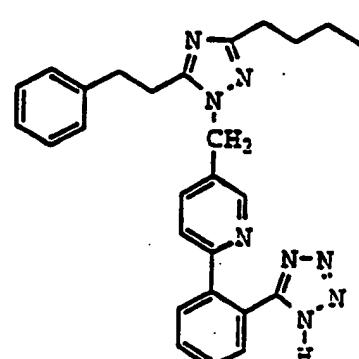
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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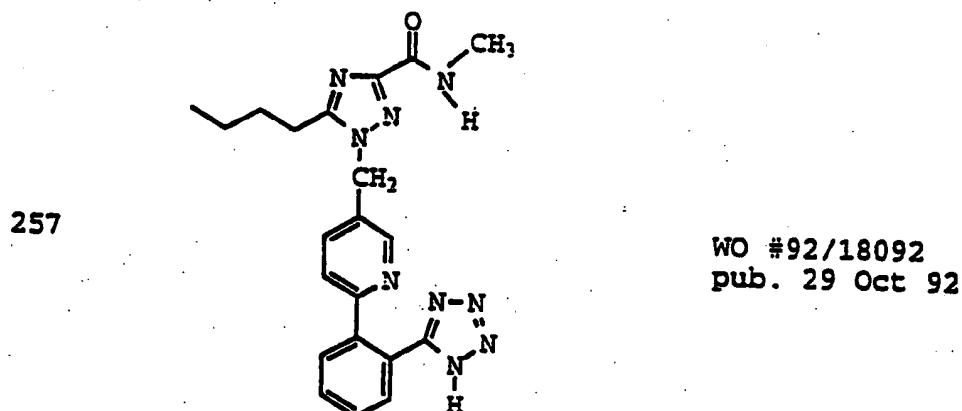
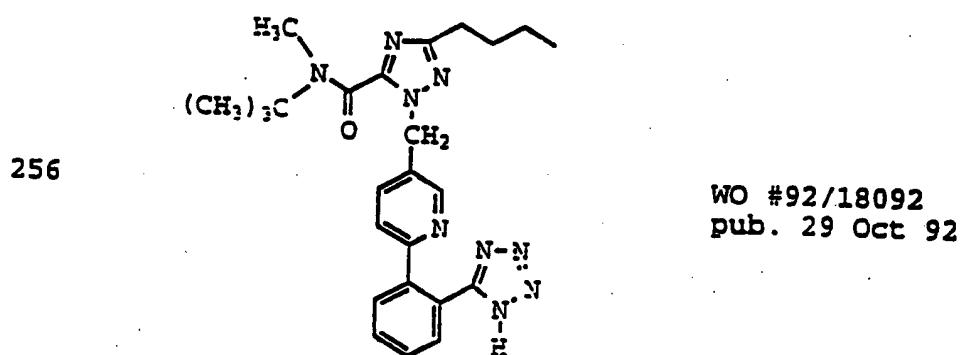
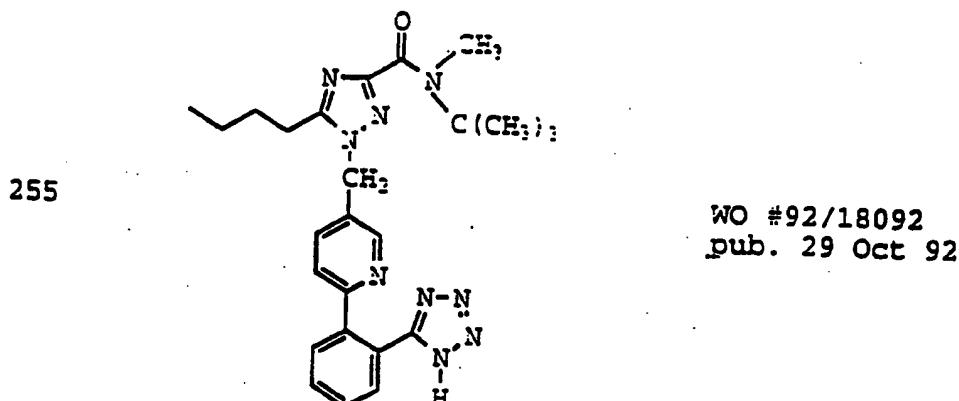
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
252		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
253		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
254		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92

110

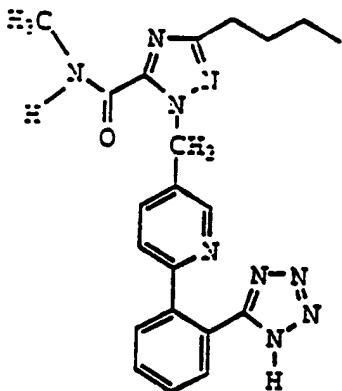
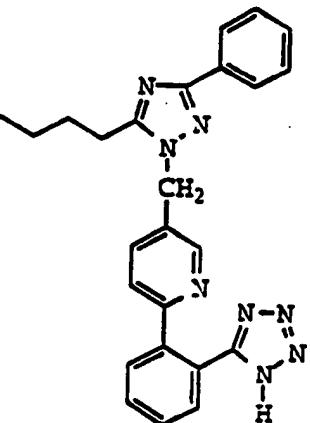
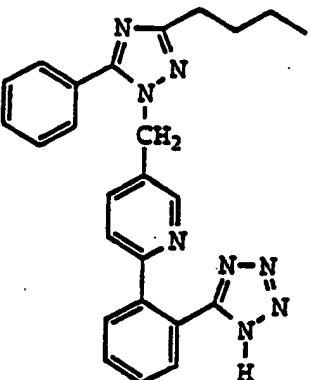
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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III

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

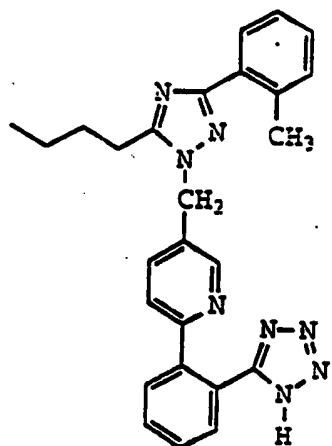
Compound #	Structure	Source
258		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
259		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
260		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92

112

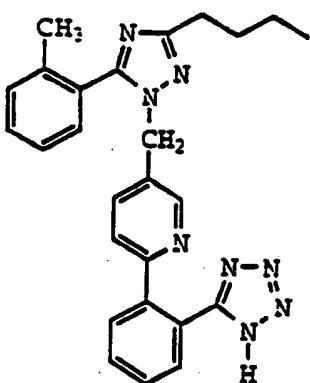
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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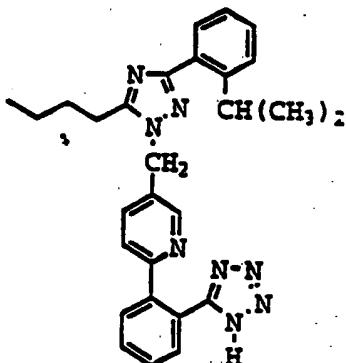
261

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

262

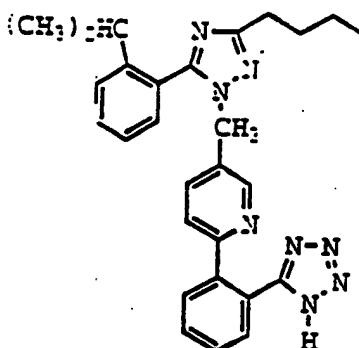
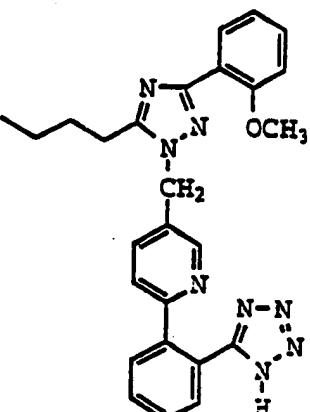
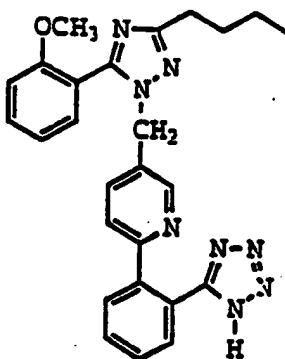
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

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WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
264		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
265		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
266		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

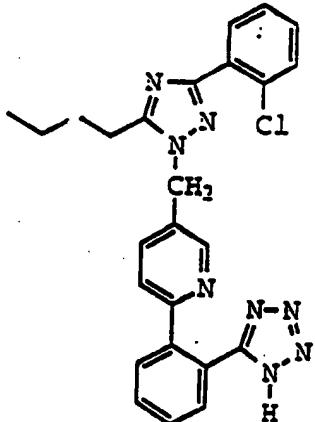
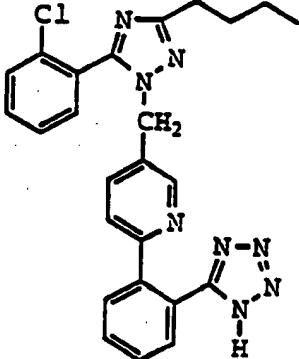
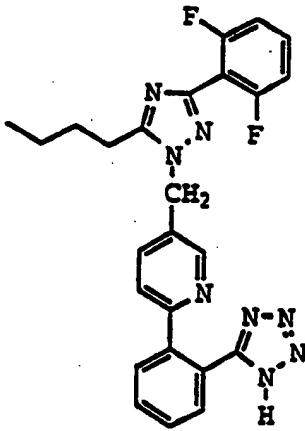
Compound #	Structure	Source
267		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
268		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
269		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

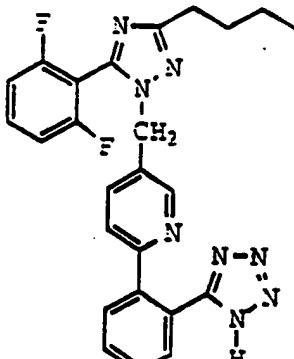
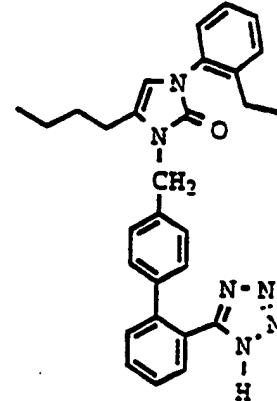
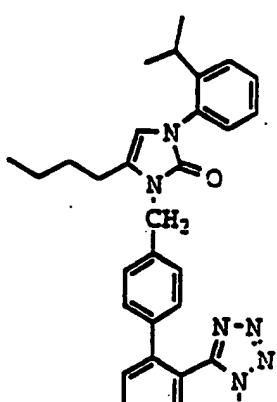
Compound #	Structure	Source
270		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
271		PCT/US95/02156 filed 8 Mar 94
272		PCT/US94/02156 filed 8 Mar 94

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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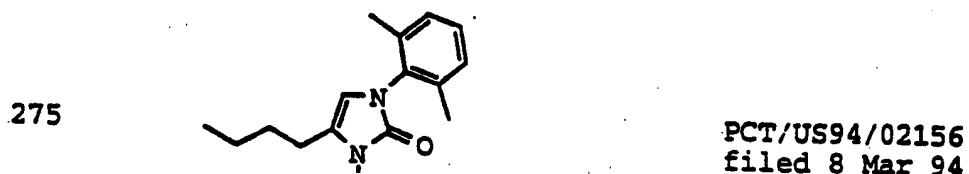
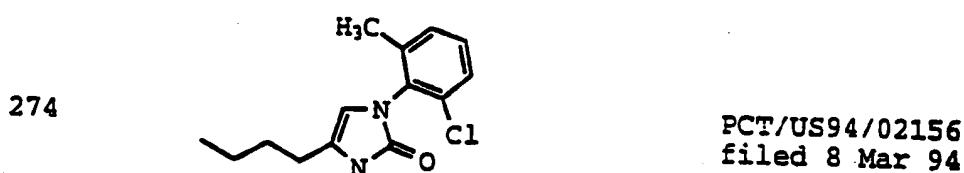
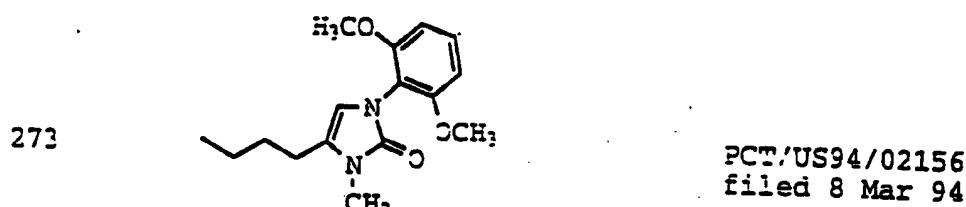
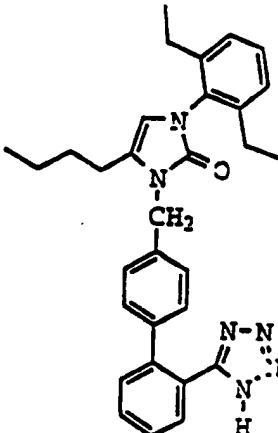
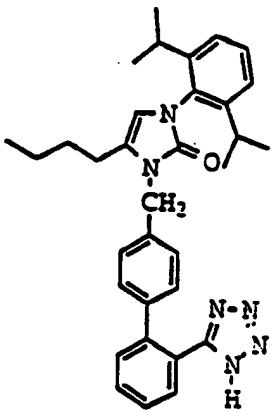
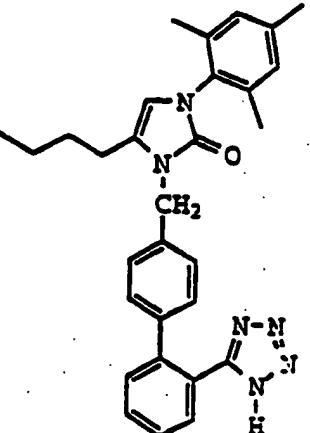


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

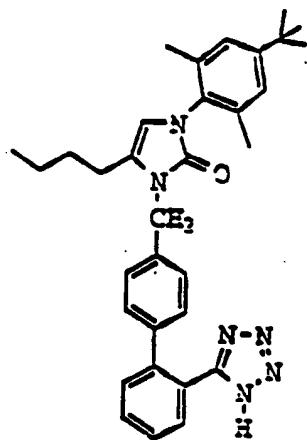
Compound #	Structure	Source
276		PCT/US94/02156 filed 8 Mar 94
277		PCT/US94/02156 filed 8 Mar 94
278		PCT/US94/02156 filed 8 Mar 94

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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

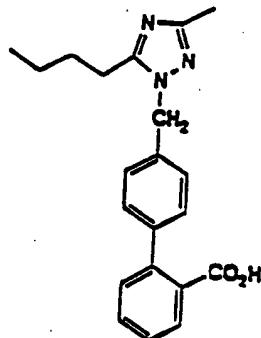
Compound #	Structure	Source
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279



PCT/US94/02156
filed 8 Mar. 94

280



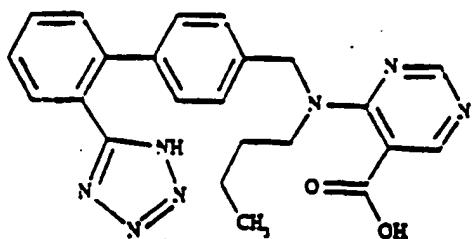
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

119

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

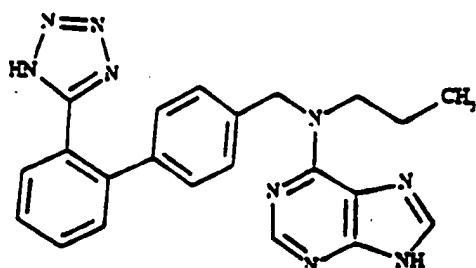
Compound #	Structure	Source
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281



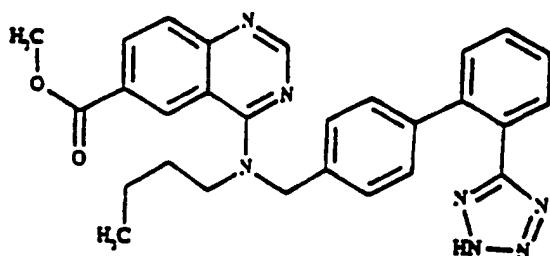
EP #475,106
pub. 18 Mar 92

282



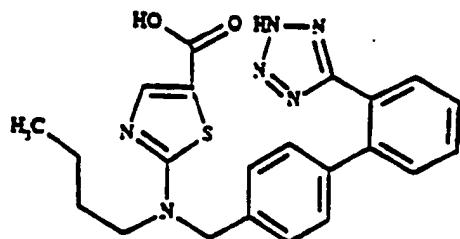
WO #93/18035
pub. 16 Sep 93

283



WO #93/17628
pub. 16 Sep 93

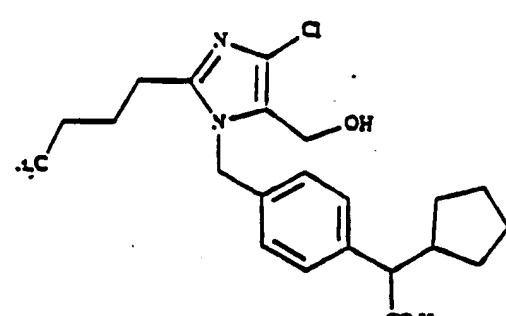
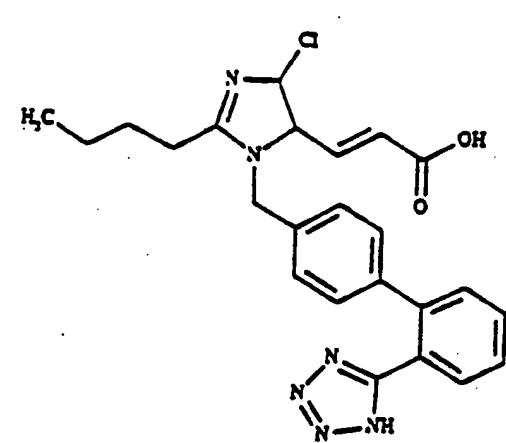
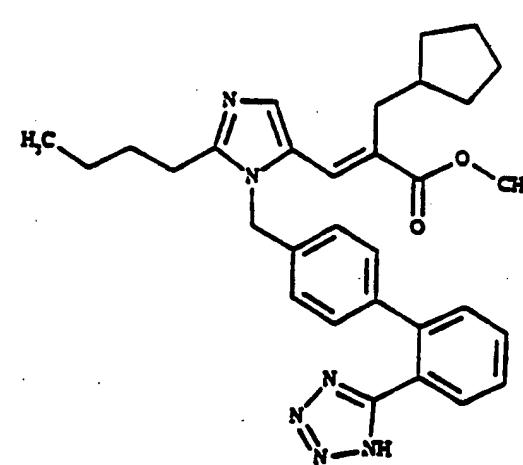
284



WO #93/17681
pub. 16 Sep 93

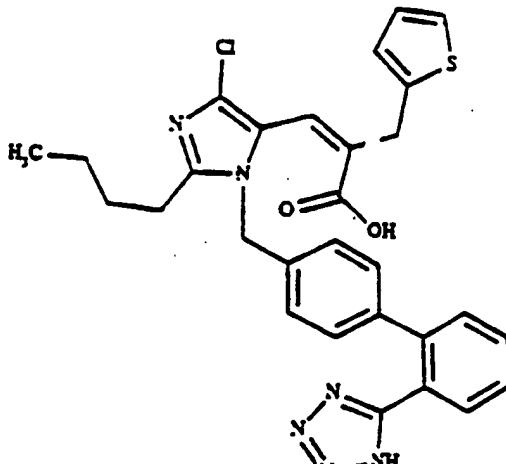
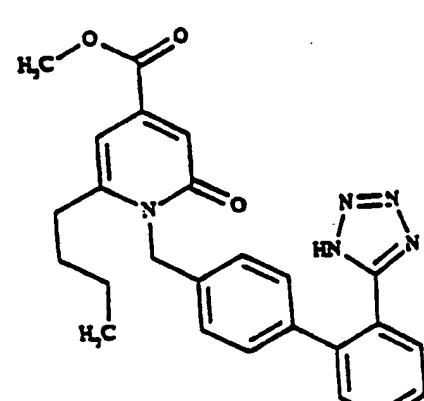
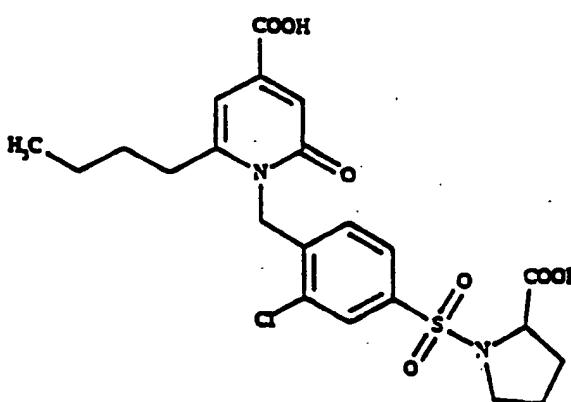
120

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
285		EP #513,533 pub. 19 Nov 92
286		EP #535,463 pub. 07 Apr 93
287		EP #535,465 pub. 07 Apr 93

121

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

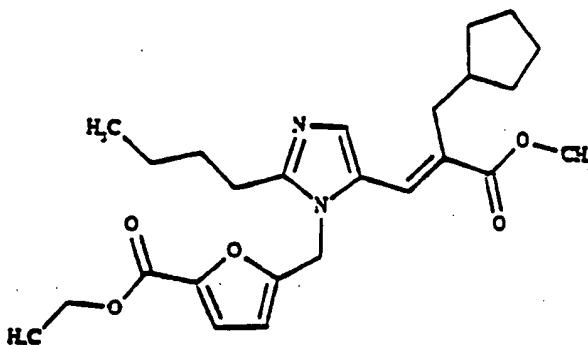
Compound #	Structure	Source
288		EP #539,713 pub. 05 May 93
289		EP #542,059 pub. 19 May 93
290		EP #05 557,843 pub. 01 Sep 93

122

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

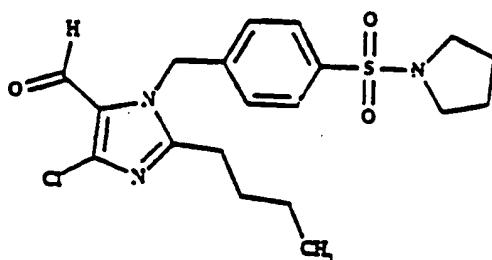
Compound #	Structure	Source
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291



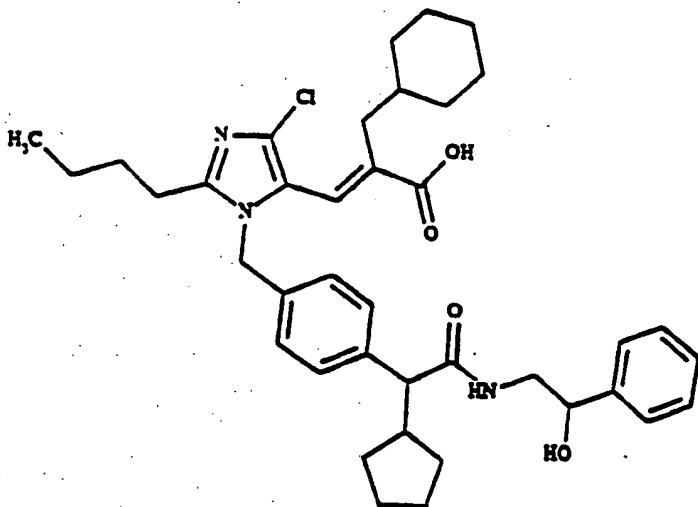
EP #563,705
pub. 06 Oct 93

292



EP #562,261
pub. 29 Sep 93

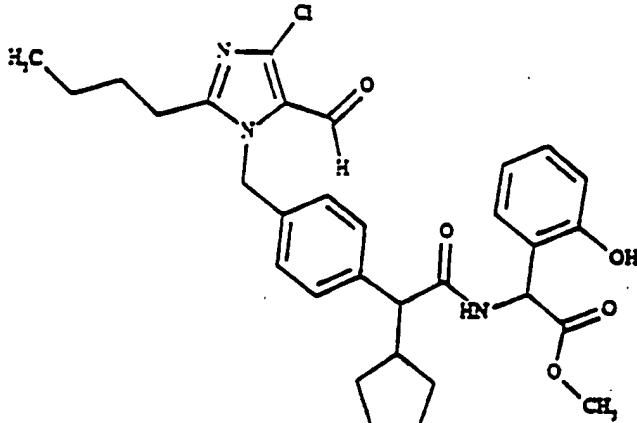
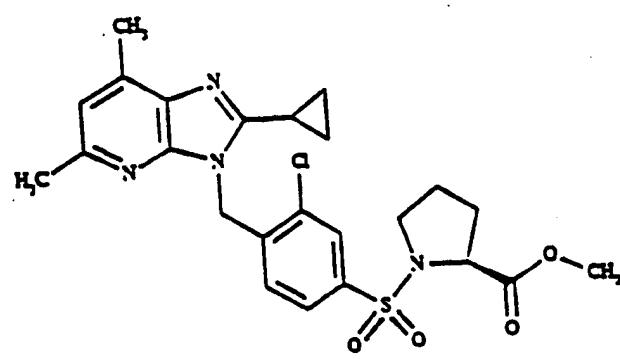
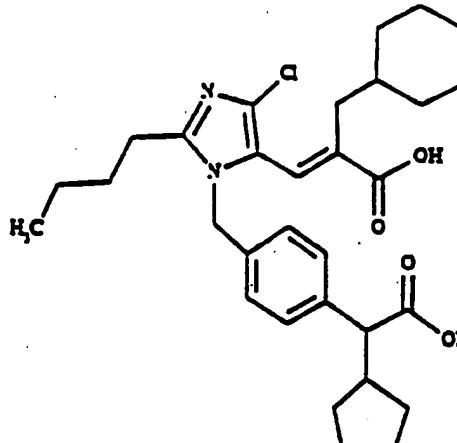
293



EP #05 557,843
pub. 15 Sep 93

123

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

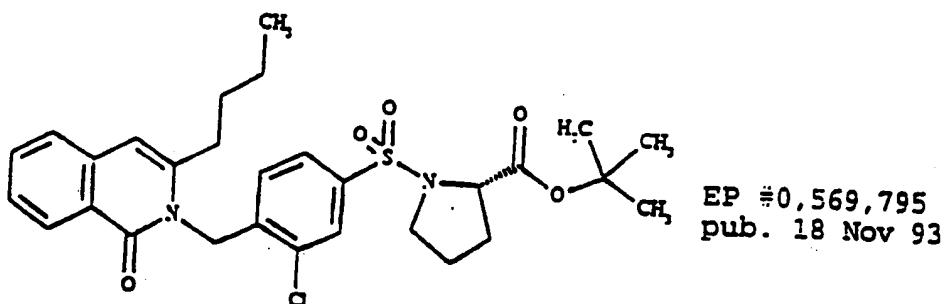
Compound #	Structure	Source
294		EP #560,163 pub. 15 Sep 93
295		EP #564, 788 pub. 13 Oct 93
296		EP #565,986 pub. 20 Oct 93

124

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

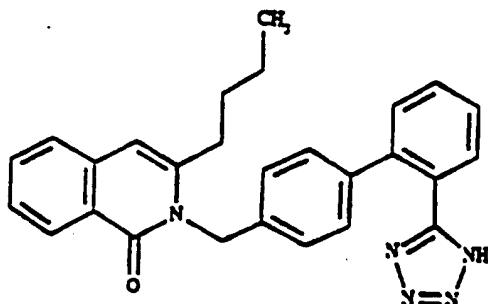
Compound #	Structure	Source
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297



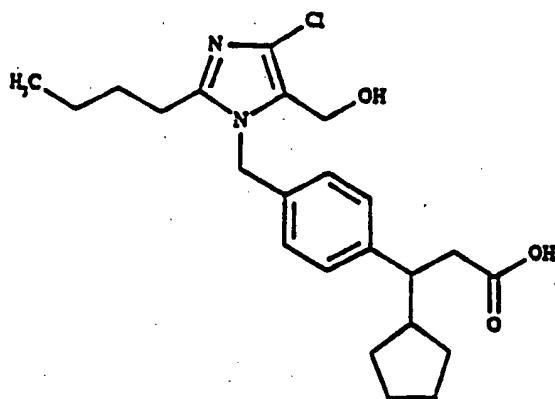
EP #0,569,795
pub. 18 Nov 93

298



EP #0,569,794
pub. 18 Nov 93

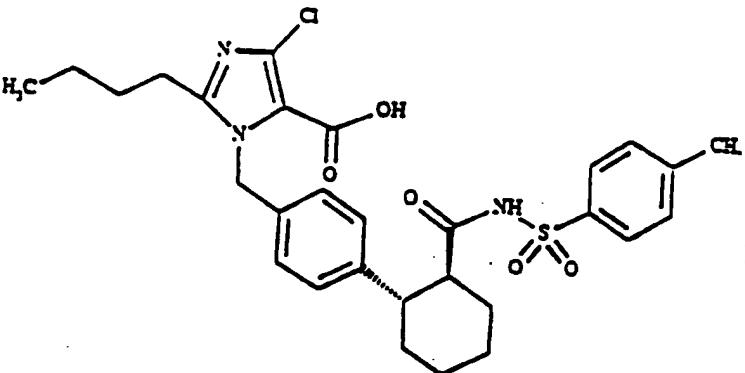
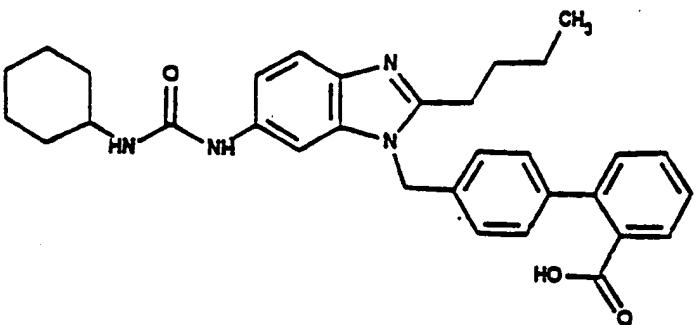
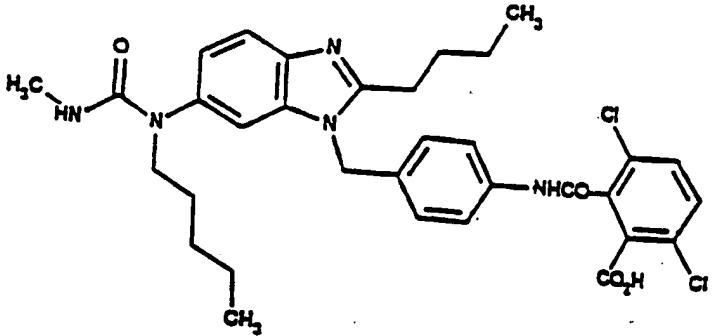
299



EP #0,578,002
pub. 12 Jan 94

125

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

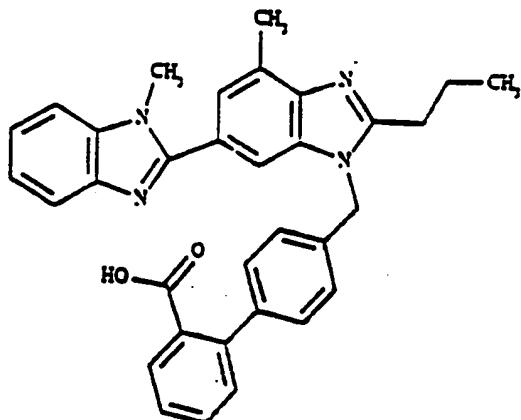
Compound #	Structure	Source
300		EP #581,003 pub. 02 Feb 94
301		EP #392,317 pub. 17 Oct 90
302		EP #392,317 pub. 17 Oct 90

126

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

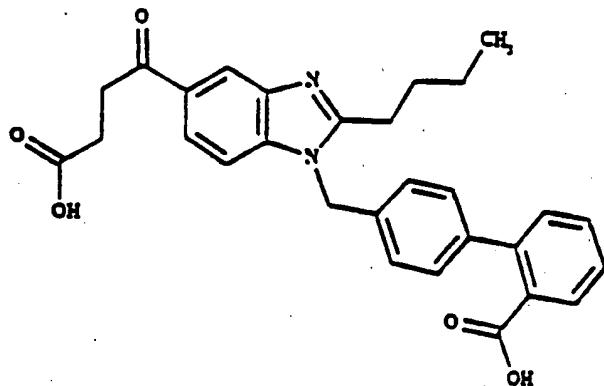
Compound #	Structure	Source
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303



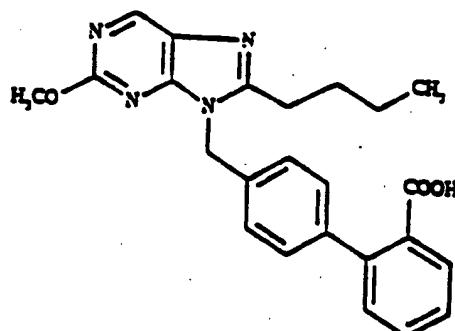
EP #502,314
pub. 09 Sep 92

304



EP #468,740
pub. 29 Jan 92

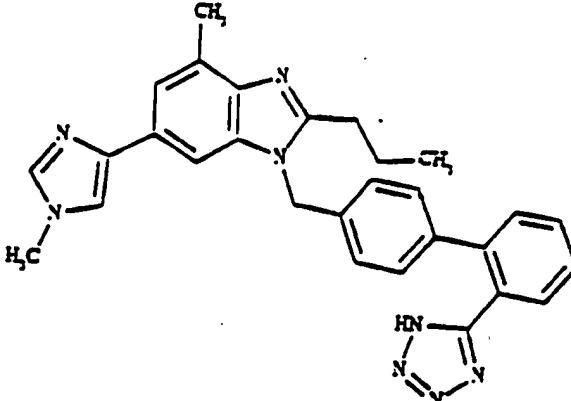
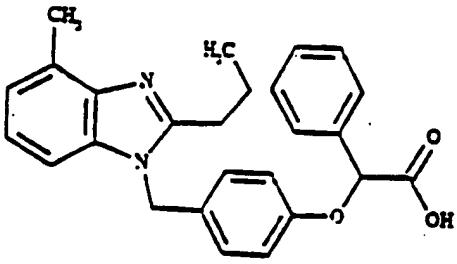
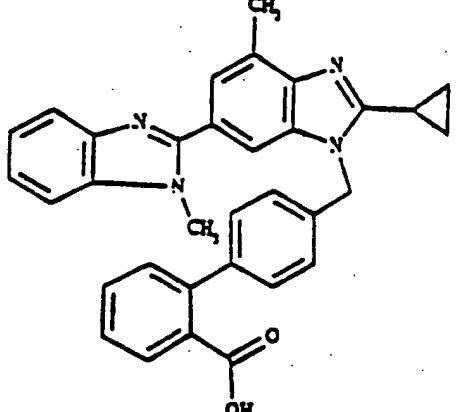
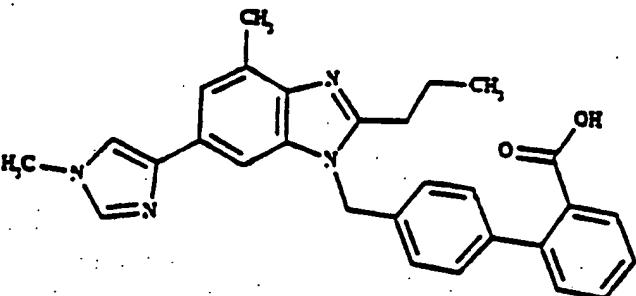
305



EP #470,543
pub. 12 Feb 92

127

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

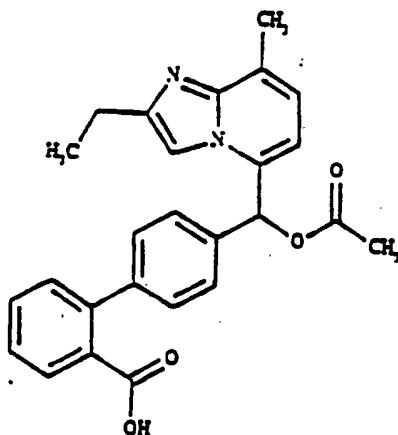
Compound #	Structure	Source
306		EP #502,314 pub. 09 Sep 92
307		EP #529,253 pub. 03 Mar 93
308		EP #543,263 pub. 26 May 93
309		EP #552,765 pub. 28 Jul 93

128

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

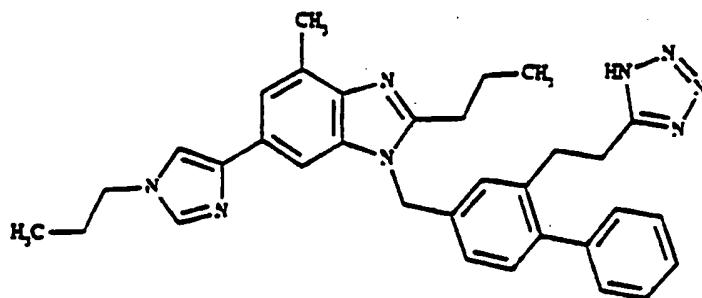
Compound #	Structure	Source
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310



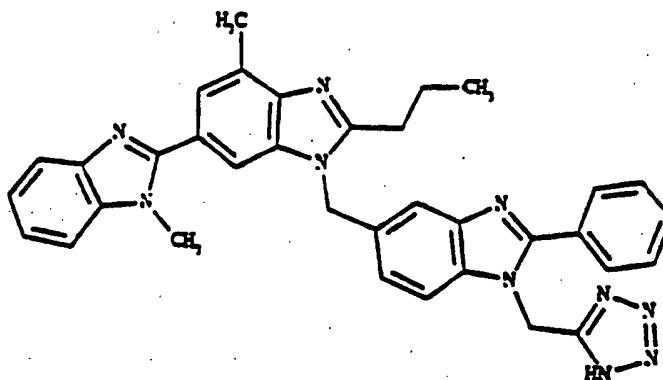
EP #555,825
pub. 18 Aug 93

311



EP #556,789
pub. 25 Aug 93

312



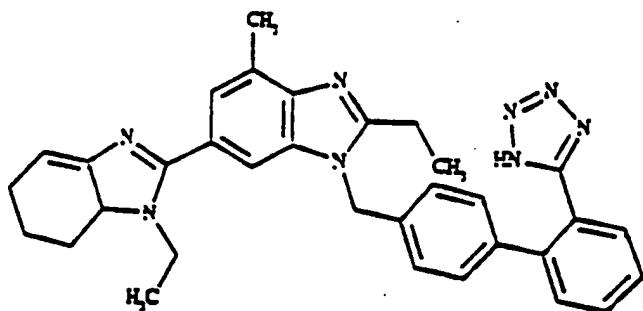
EP #560,330
pub. 15 Sep 93

129

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

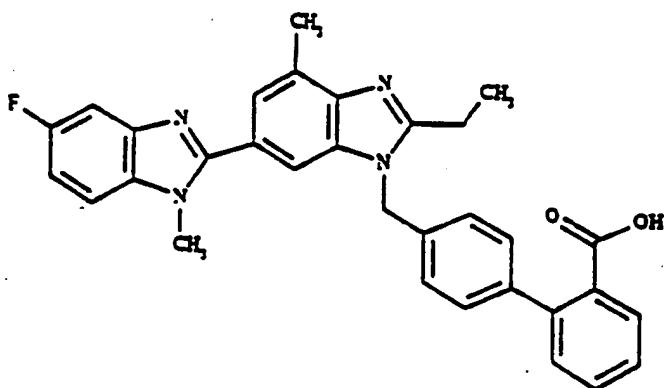
Compound #	Structure	Source
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313



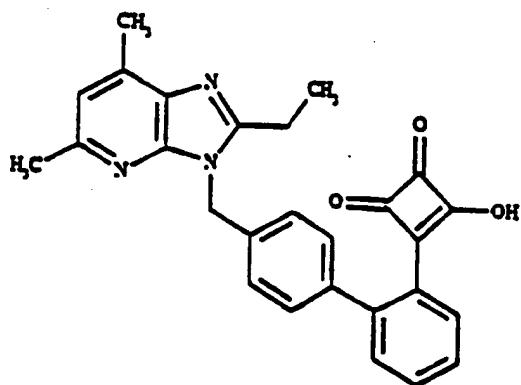
EP #566,020
pub. 20 Oct 93

314



EP #581,166
pub. 02 Feb 94

315

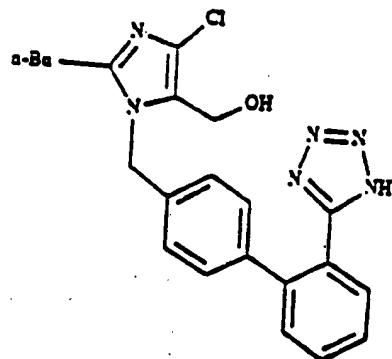
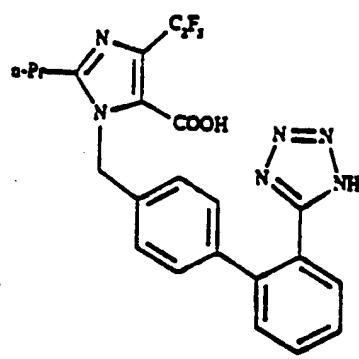
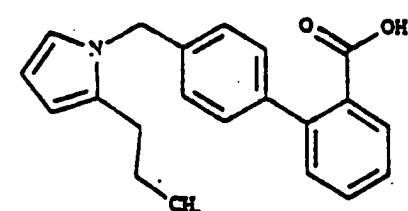
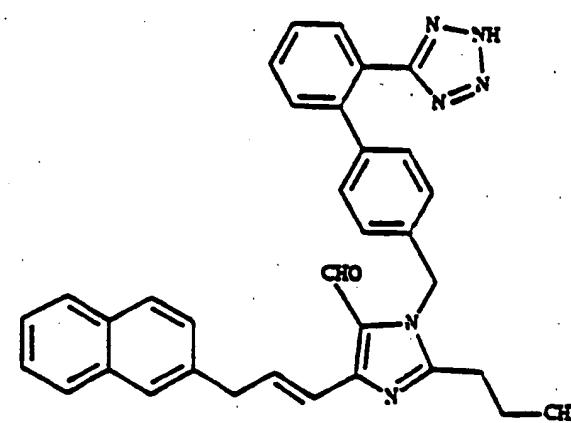


WO #94/01436
pub. 20 Jan 94

130

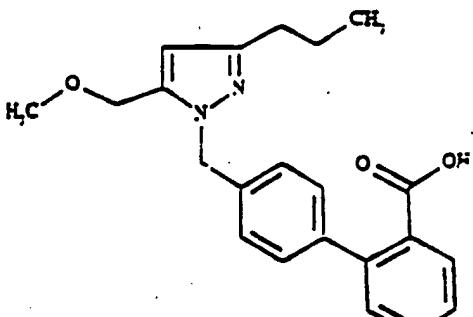
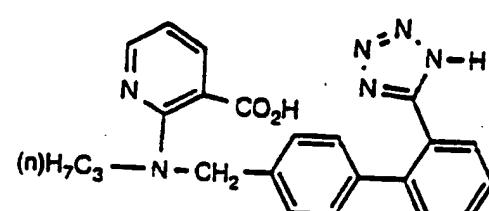
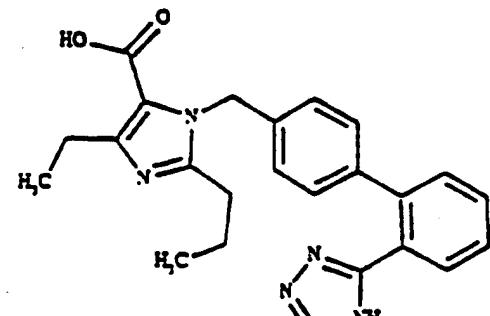
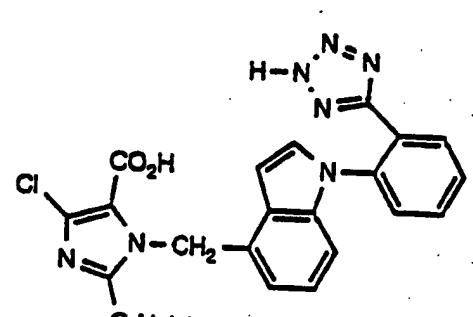
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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316		EP #253,310 pub. 20 Jan 88
317		EP #324,377 pub. 19 Jul 89
318		US #5,043,349 issued 27 Aug 91
319		WO #91/00281 pub. 10 Jan 91

131

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
320		US #5,015,651 pub. 14 May 91
321		
322		WO #92/00977 pub. 23 Jan 92
323		

132

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

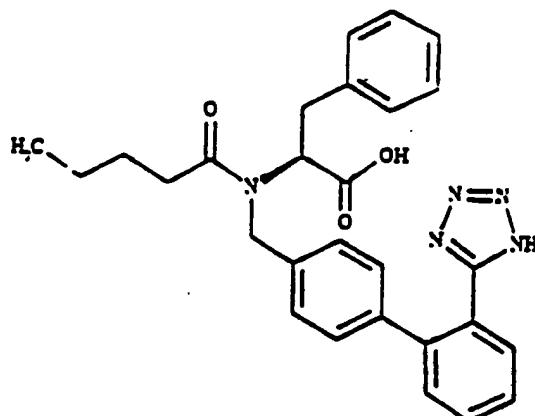
Compound #	Structure	Source
324		WO #93/04046 pub. 04 Mar 93
325		WO #93/10106 pub. 27 May 93
326		US #5,219,856 pub. 15 Jun 93

133

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

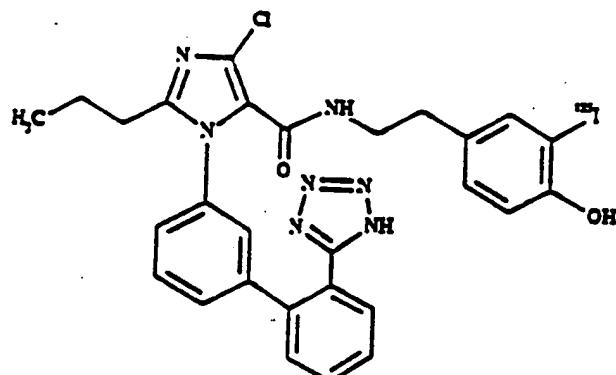
Compound #	Structure	Source
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327



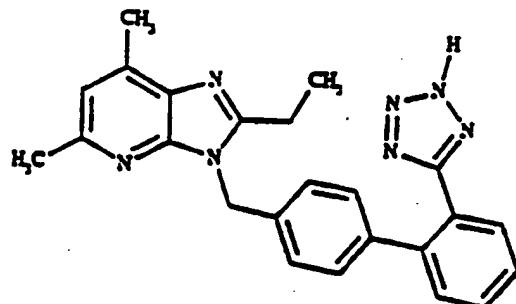
US #5,260,325
pub. 09 Nov 93

328



US #5,264,581
pub. 23 Nov 93

329



EP #400,974
pub. 05 Dec 90

134

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

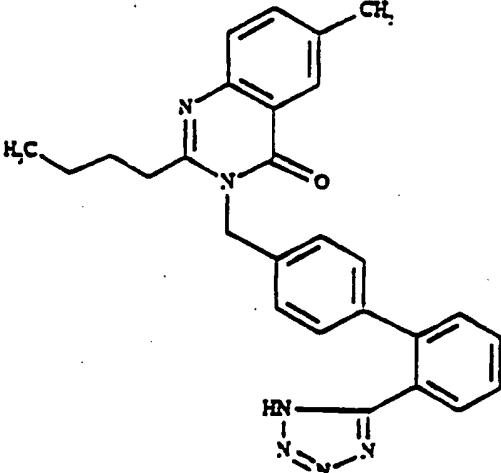
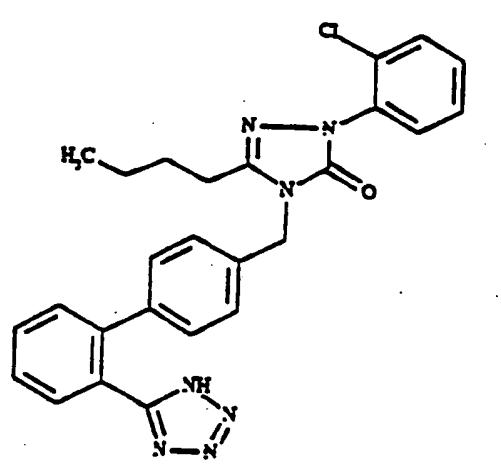
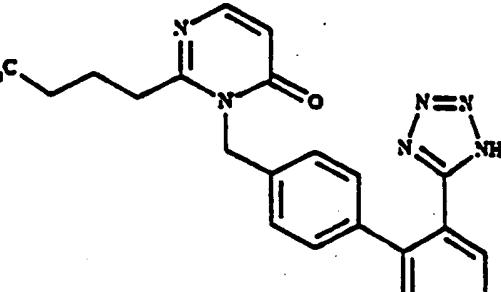
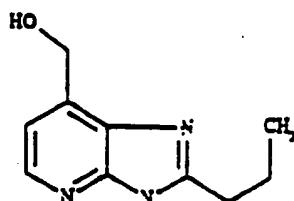
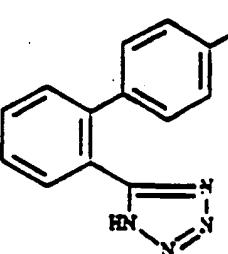
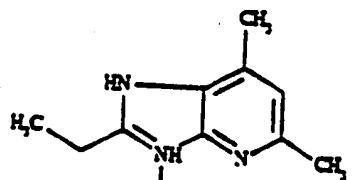
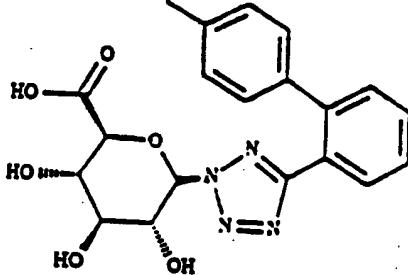
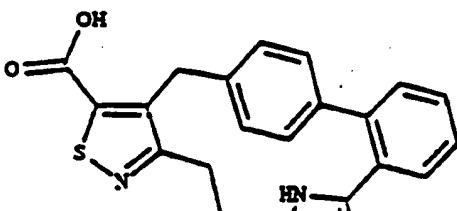
Compound #	Structure	Source
330		EP #411,766 pub. 06 Feb 91
331		EP #412,594 pub. 13 Feb 91
332		EP #419,048 pub. 27 Mar 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
333		WO #91/12,001 pub. 22 Aug 91
334		WO #91/11,999 pub. 22 Aug 91
335		WO #91/11,909 pub. 22 Aug 91
336		WO #91/12,002 pub. 22 Aug 91

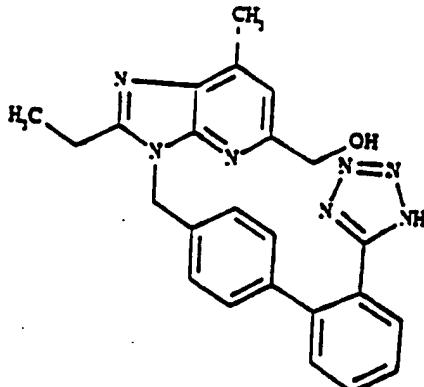
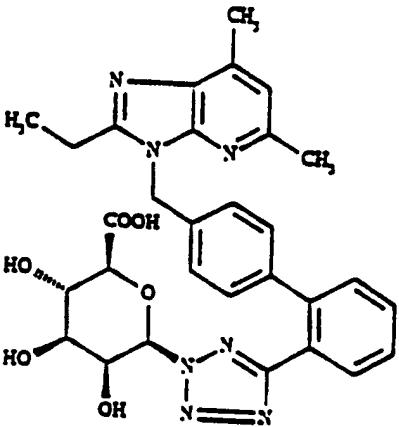
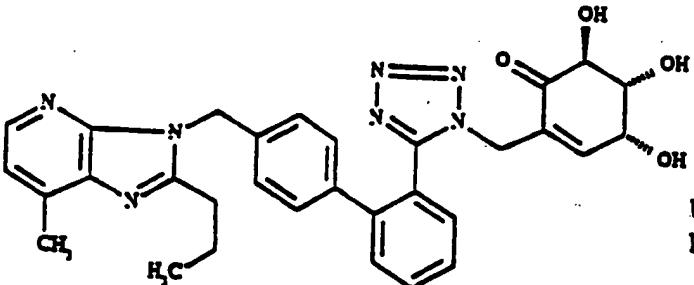
136

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
337	 	US #5,053,329 pub. 01 Oct 91
338	 	US #5,057,522 pub 15 Oct 91
339		WO #91/15,479 pub. 17 Oct 91

137

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

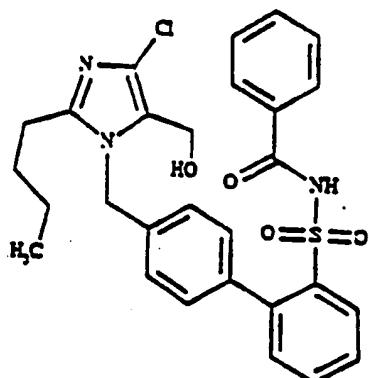
Compound #	Structure	Source
340		EP #456,510 pub. 13 Nov 91
341		EP #467,715 pub. 22 Jan 92
342		US #5,087,702 pub. 11 Feb 92

138

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

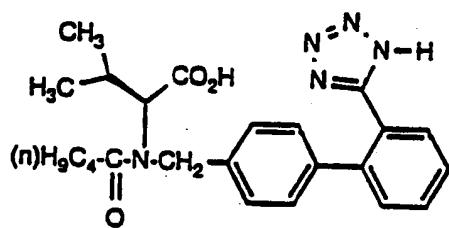
Compound #	Structure	Source
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343

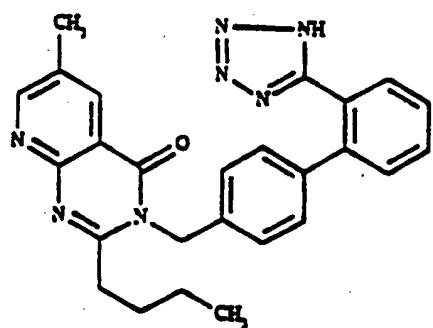


EP #479,479
pub. 08 Apr 92

344



345



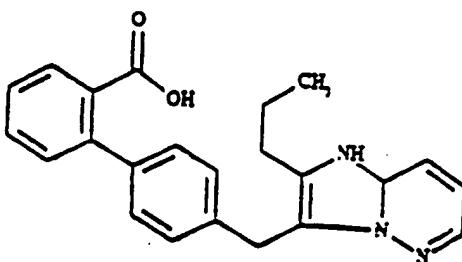
EP #481,614
pub. 22 Apr 92

139

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

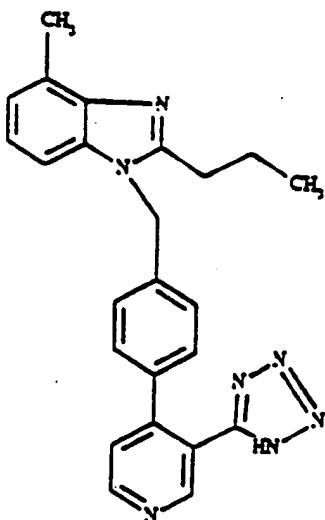
Compound #	Structure	Source
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346



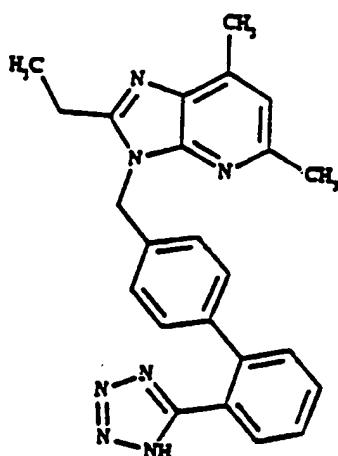
EP #490,587
pub. 17 Jun 92

347



US #5,128,327
pub. 07 Jul 92

348



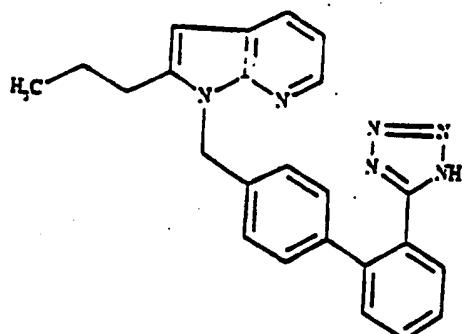
US #5,132,216
pub. 21 Jul 92

140

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

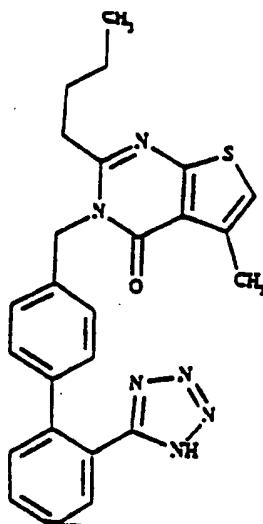
Compound #	Structure	Source
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349



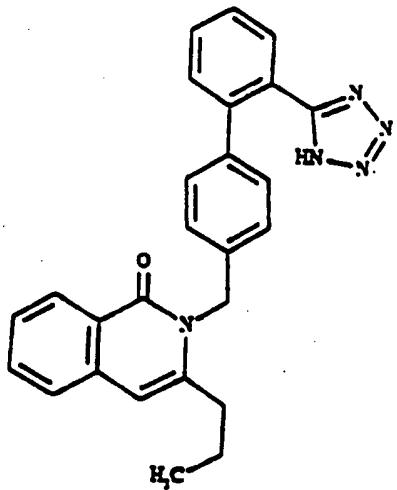
EP #497,516
pub. 05 Aug 92

350



EP #502,725
pub. 09 Sep 92

351



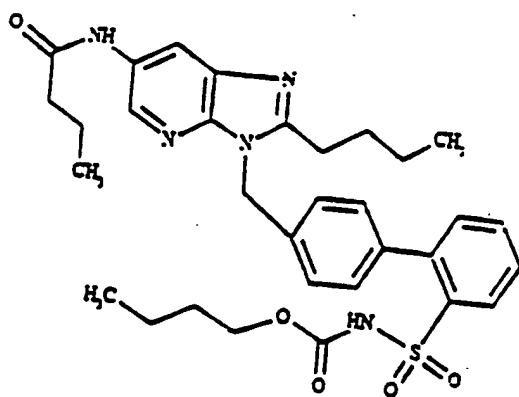
EP #502,575
pub. 09 Sep 92

141

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

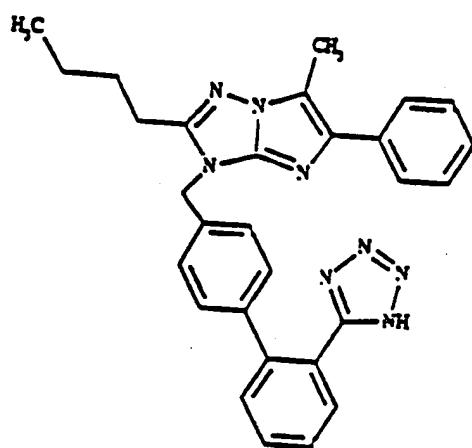
Compound #	Structure	Source
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352



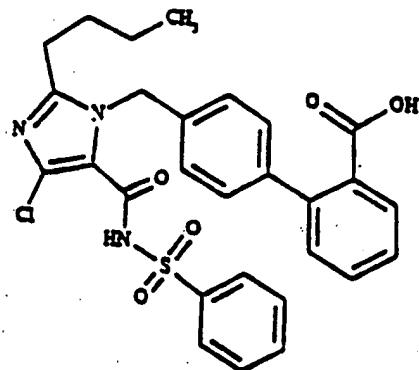
EP #503,838
pub. 16 Sep 92

353



EP #505,111
pub. 23 Sep 92

354



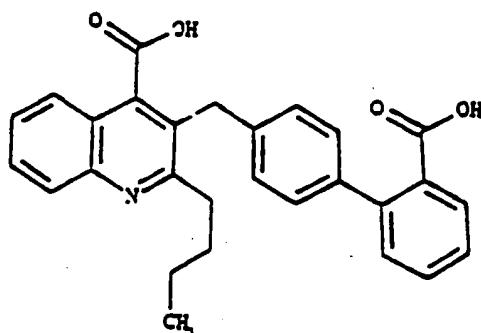
EP #505,098
pub. 23 Sep 92

142

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

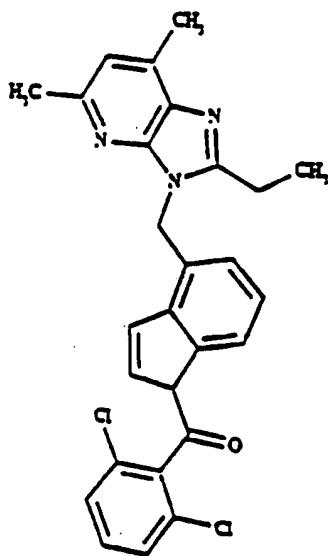
Compound #	Structure	Source
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355



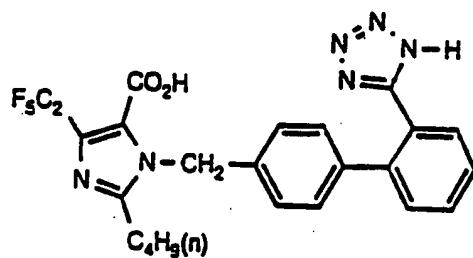
EP #507,594
pub. 07 Oct 92

356



EP #508,723
pub. 14 Oct 92

357

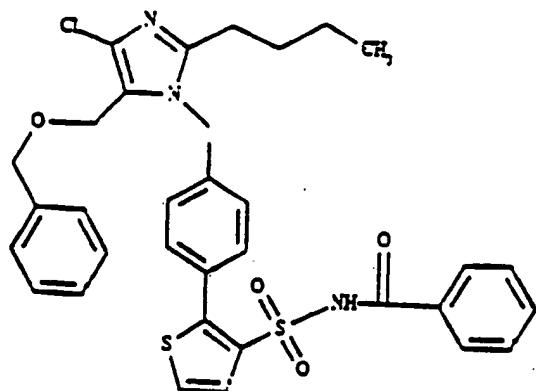


143

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

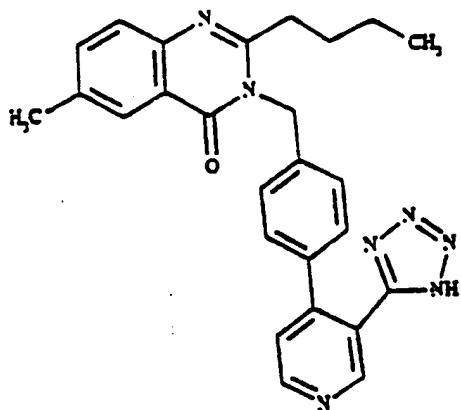
Compound #	Structure	Source
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358



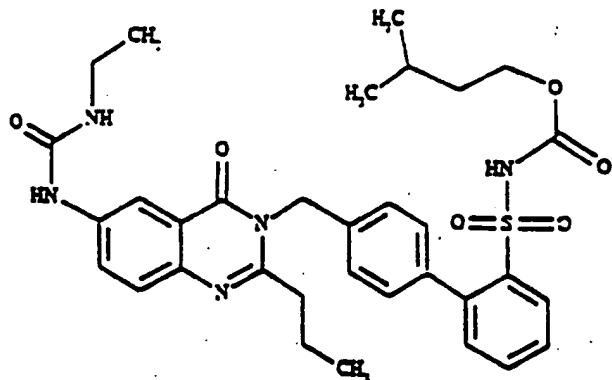
EP #512,675
pub. 11 Nov 92

359



EP #512,676
pub. 11 Nov 92

360



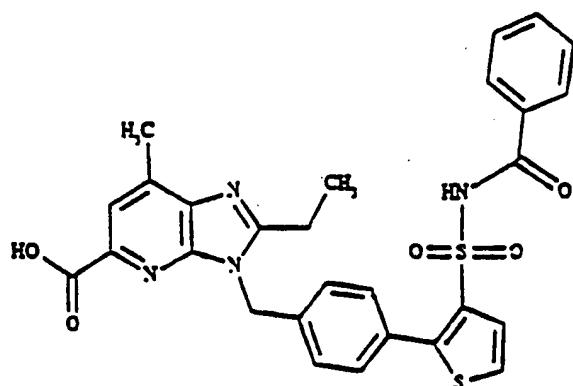
EP #512,870
pub. 11 Nov 92

144

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

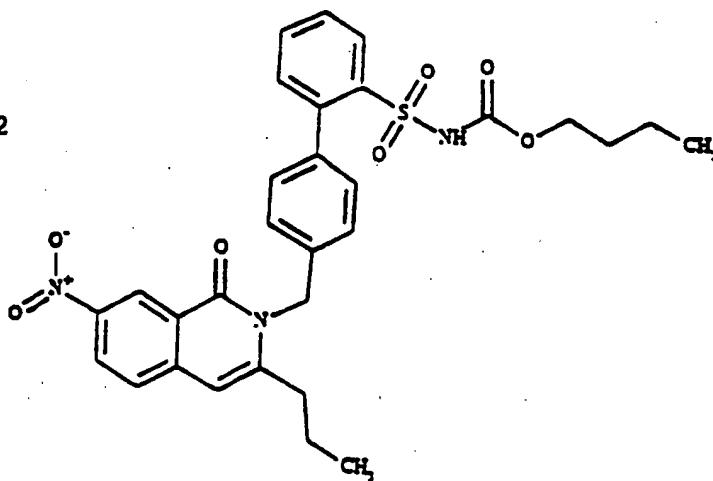
Compound #	Structure	Source
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361



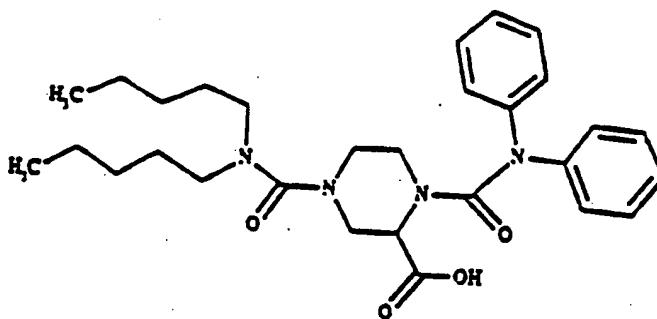
EP #513,979
pub. 19 Nov 92

362



WO #92/20,660
pub. 26 Nov 92

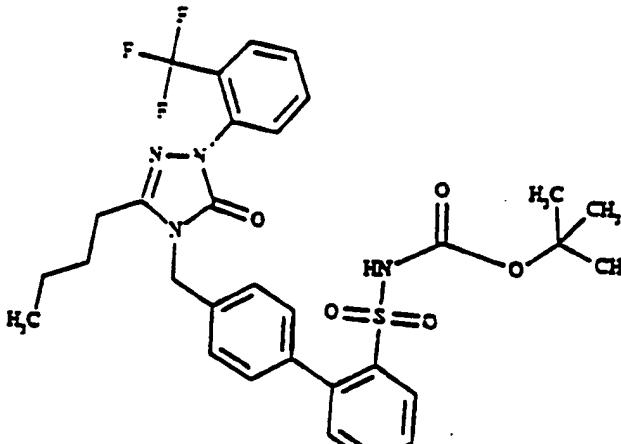
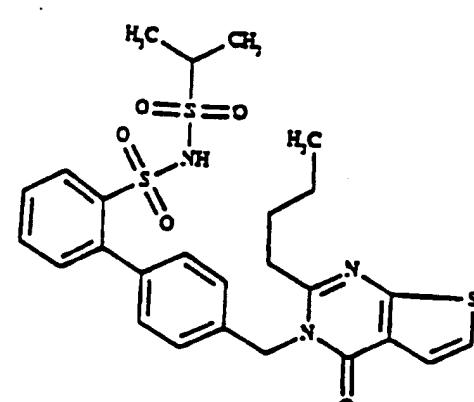
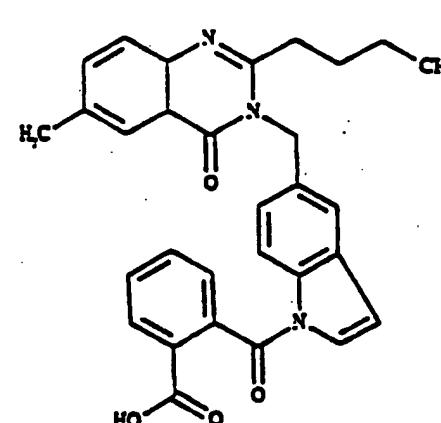
363



WO #92/20,661
pub. 26 Nov 92

145

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

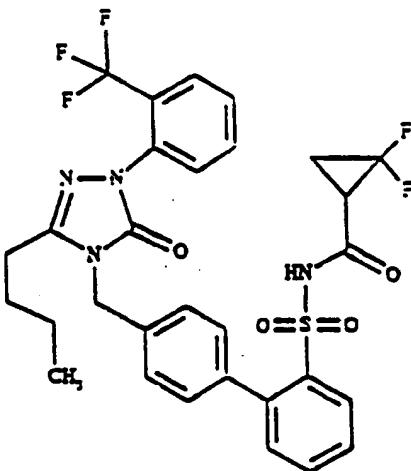
Compound #	Structure	Source
364		WO #92/20,662 pub. 26 Nov 92
365		WO #92/20,687 pub. 26 Nov 92
366		EP #517,357 pub. 09 Dec 92

146

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

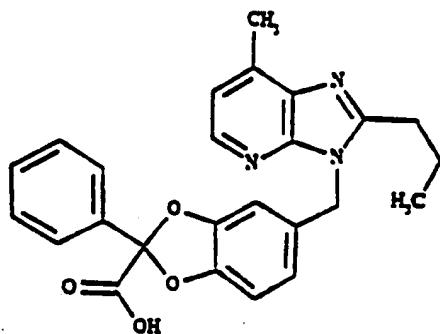
Compound #	Structure	Source
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367



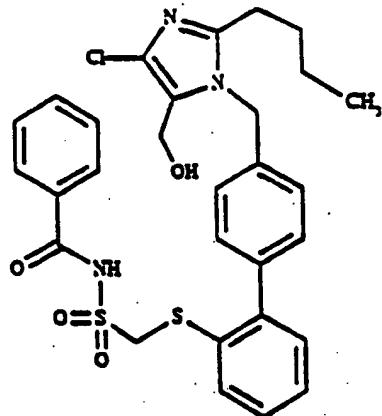
WO #93/01177
pub. 21 Jan 93

368



US #5,187,159
pub. 16 Feb 93

369

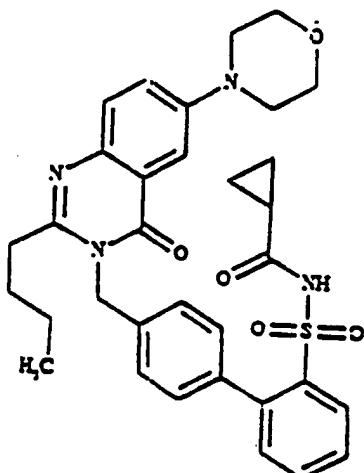


US #5,198,438
pub. 30 Mar 93

147

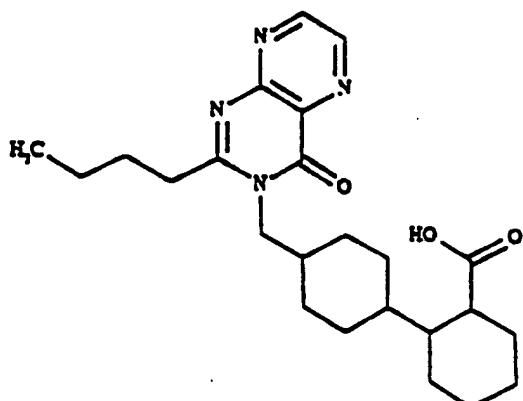
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

370



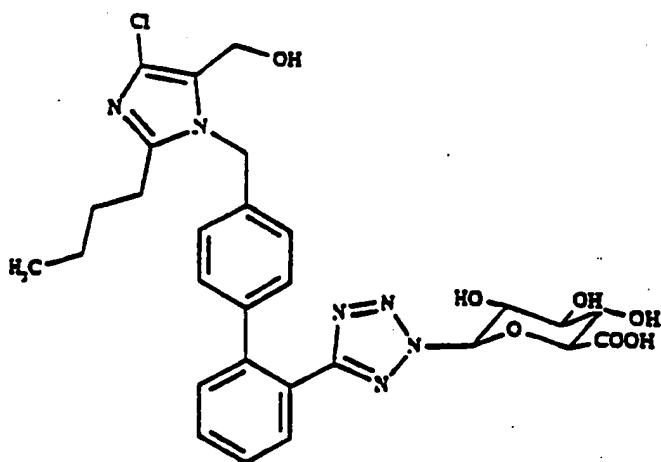
US #5,202,322
pub. 13 Apr 93

371



EP #537,937
pub. 21 Apr 93

372



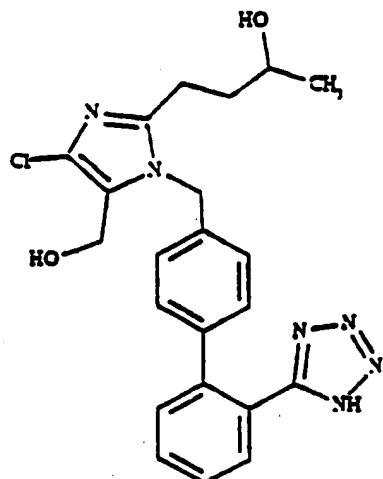
US #5,217,882
pub. 08 Jun 93

148

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

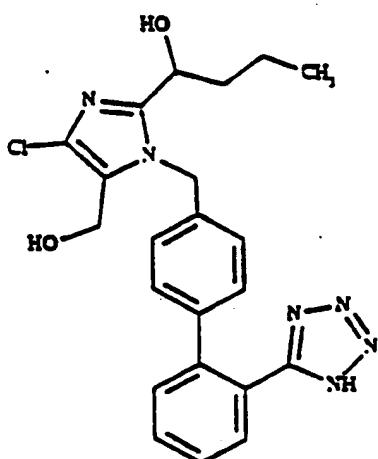
Compound #	Structure	Source
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373



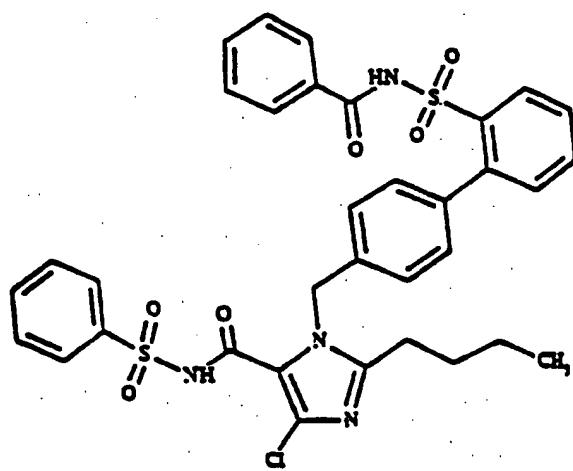
US #5,214,153
pub. 25 May 93

374



US #5,218,125
pub. 08 Jun 93

375



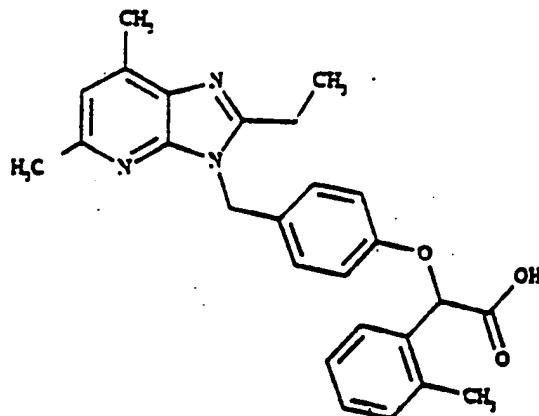
US #5,236,928
pub. 17 Aug 93

149

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

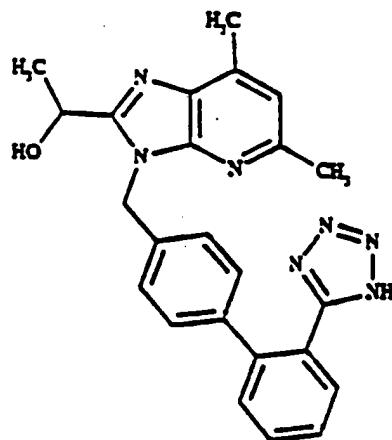
Compound #	Structure	Source
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376



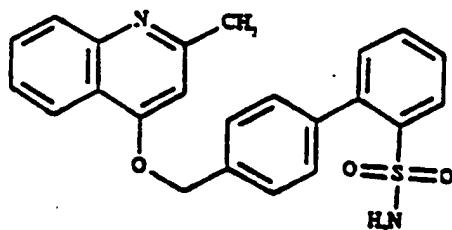
US #5,240,938
pub. 31 Aug 93

377



GB #2,264,709
pub. 08 Sep 93

378



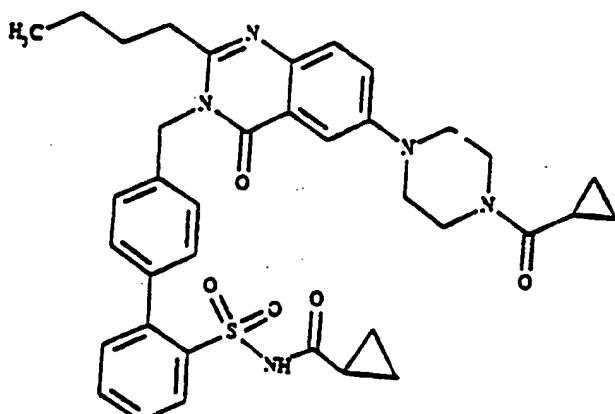
GB #2,264,710
pub. 08 Sep 93

150

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

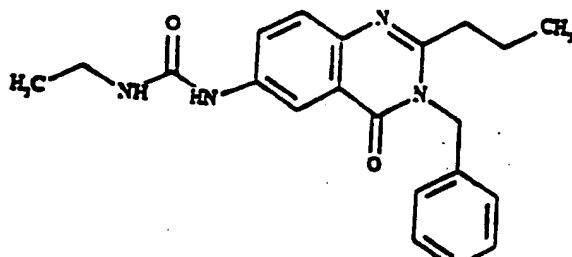
Compound #	Structure	Source
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379

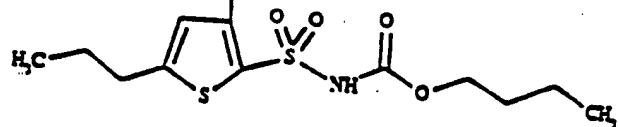


US #5,256,667
pub. 26 Oct 93

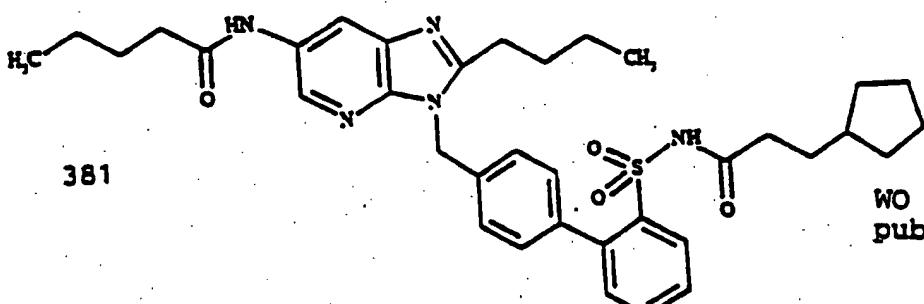
380



US #5,525,574
pub. 12 Oct 93



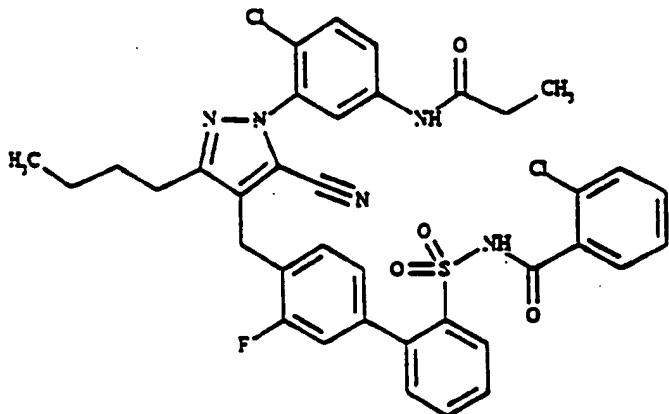
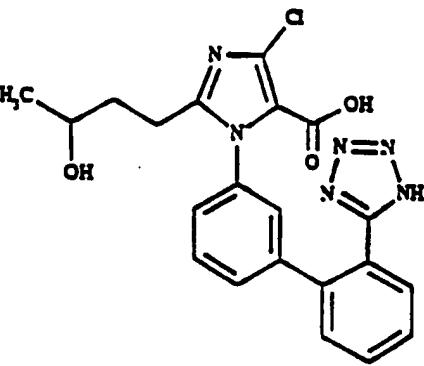
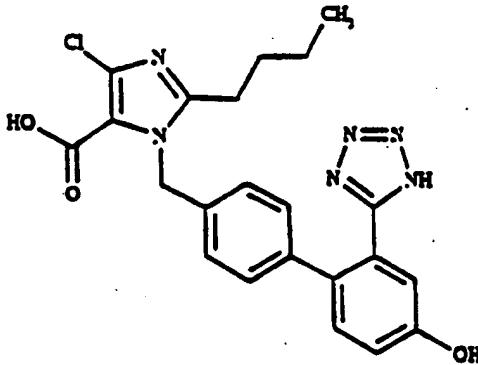
381



WO #93/23,399
pub. 25 Nov 93

151

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

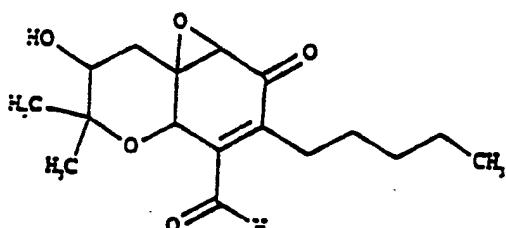
Compound #	Structure	Source
382		US #5,262,412 pub. 16 Nov 93
383		US #5,264,447 pub. 23 Nov 93
384		US #5,266,583 pub. 01 Sep 92

152

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

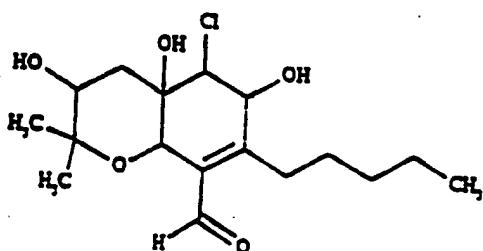
Compound #	Structure	Source
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385



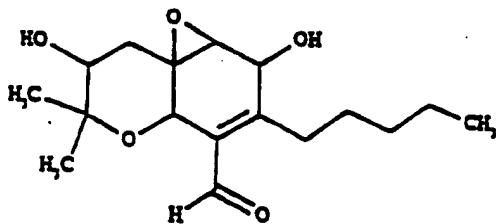
US #5,276,054
pub. 04 Jan 94

386



US #5,278,068
pub. 11 Jan 94

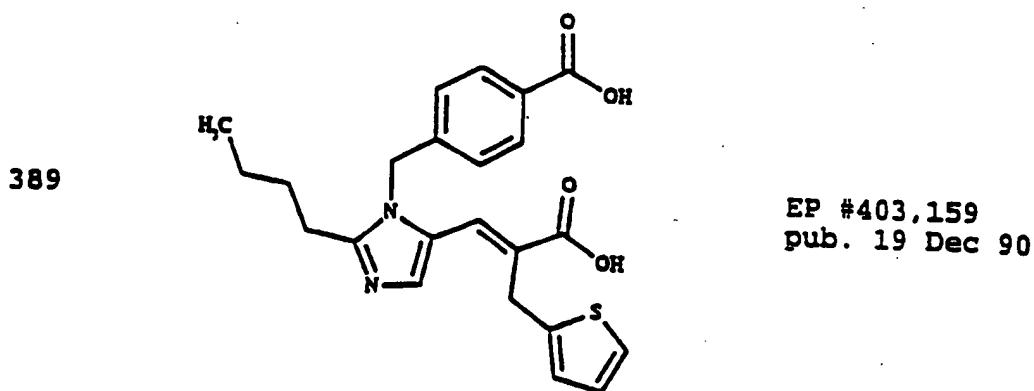
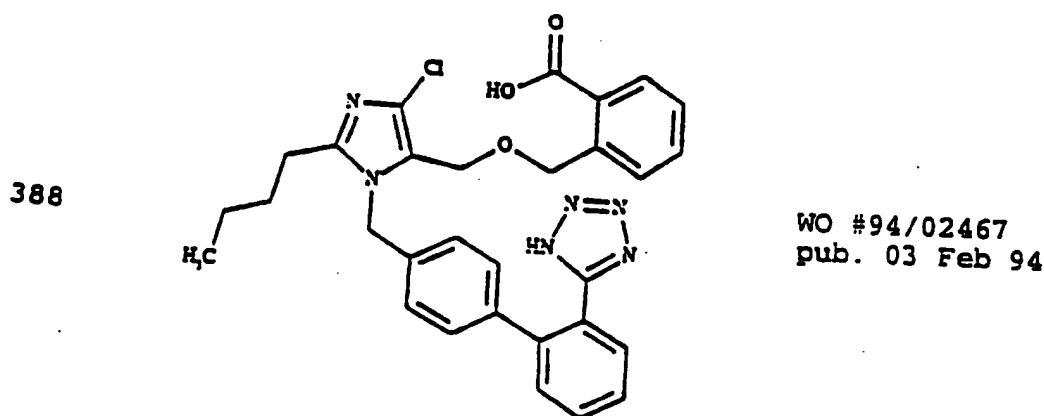
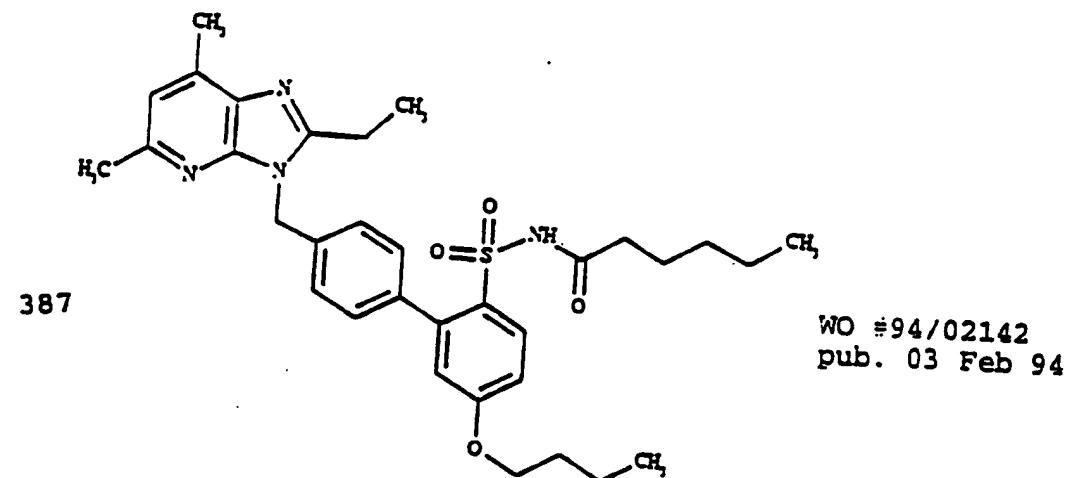
386



153

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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154

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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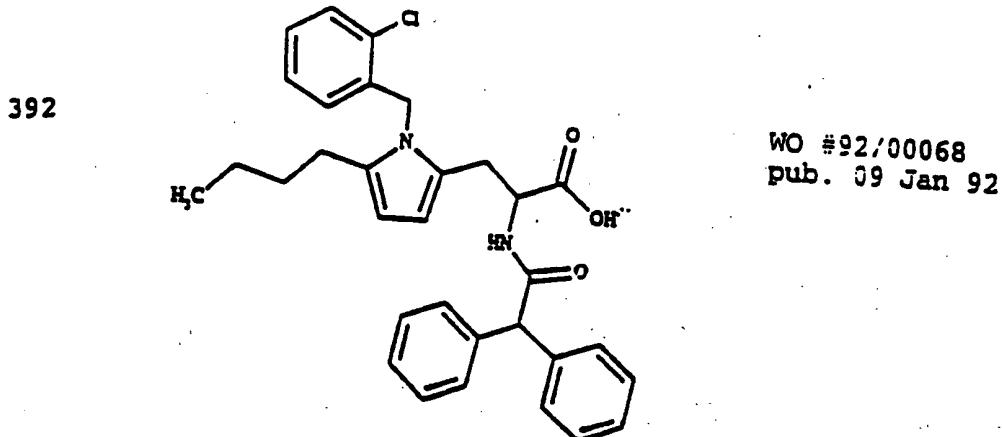
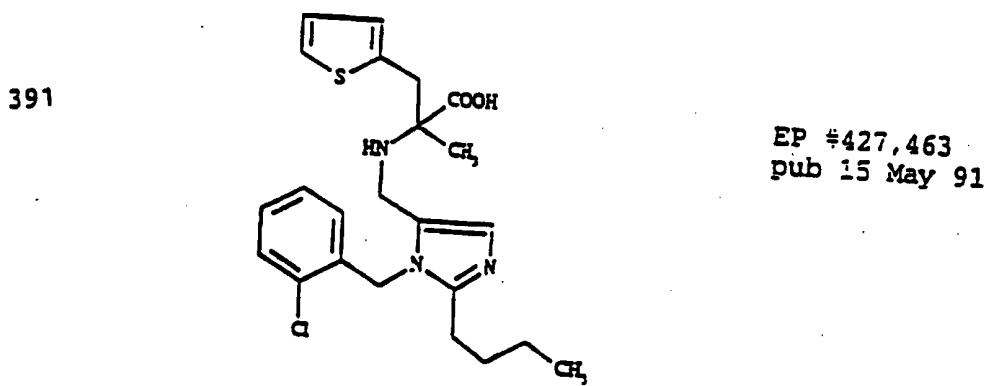
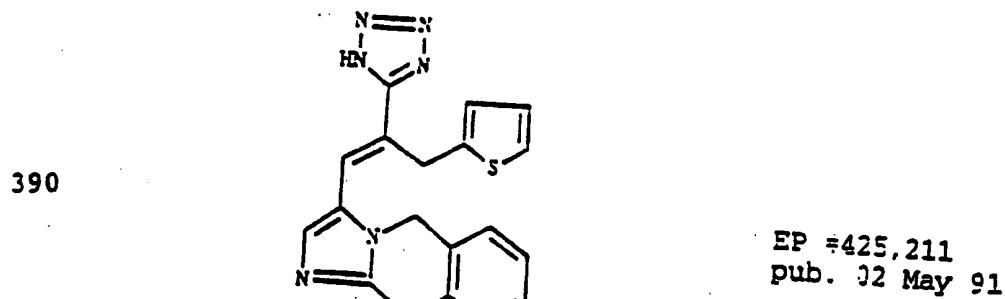
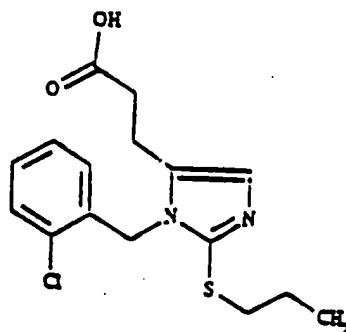


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

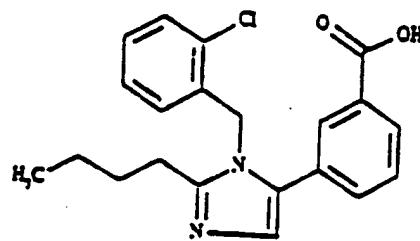
Compound #	Structure	Source
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393



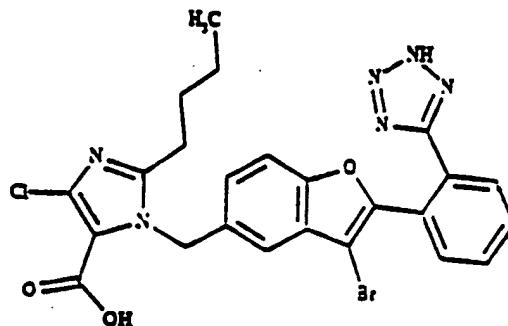
WO #92/02,510
pub. 20 Feb 92

394



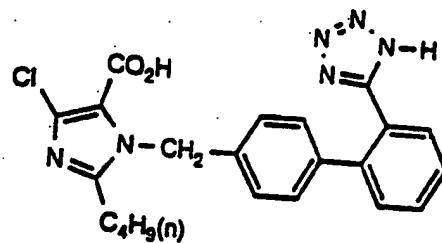
WO #92/09278
pub. 11 Jun 92

395



WO #92/10181
pub. 25 Jun 92

396

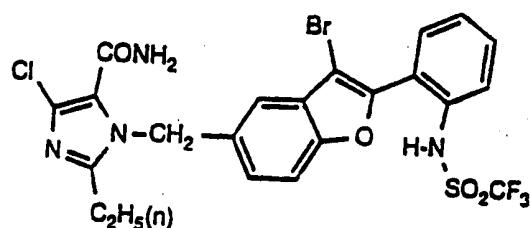


156

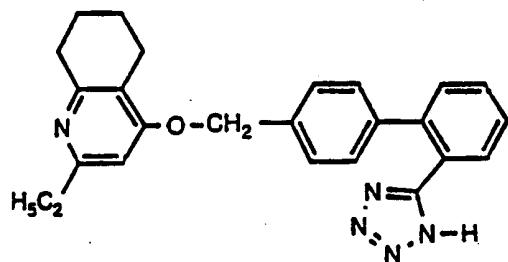
TABLE III: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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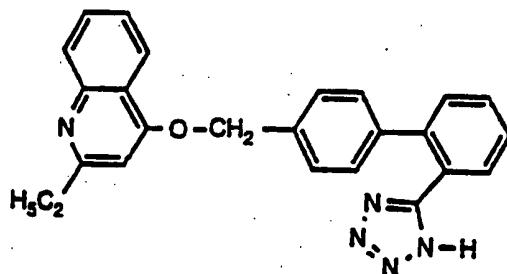
397



398



399

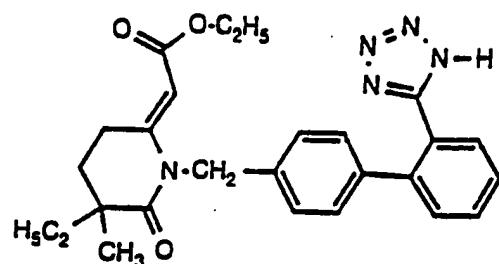


157

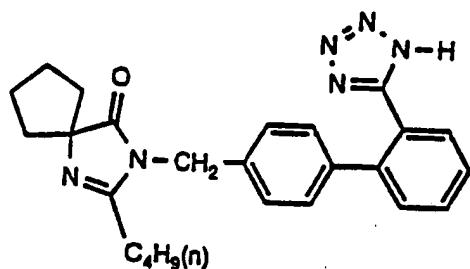
TABLE III: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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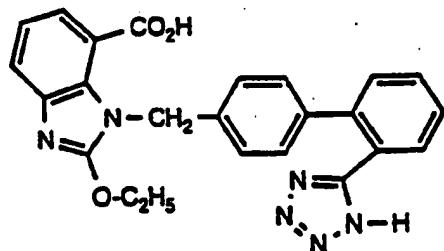
400



401

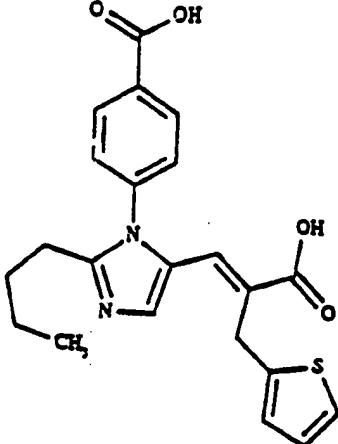
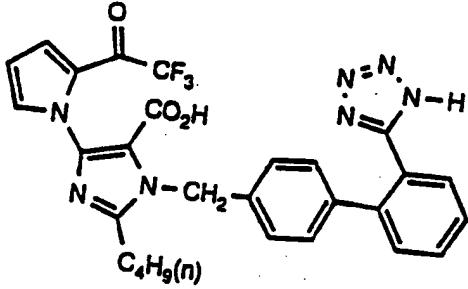
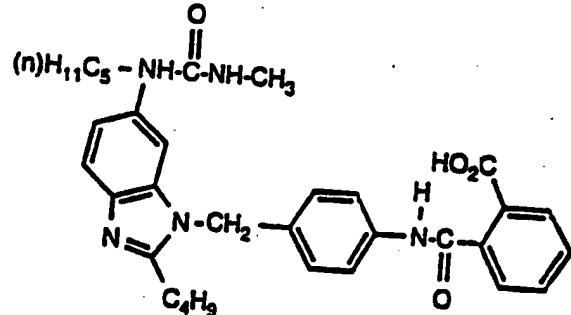


402



158

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

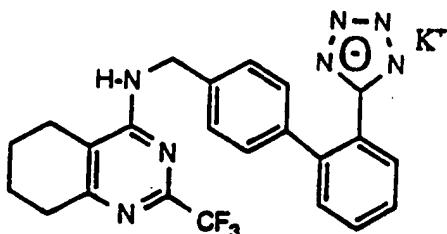
Compound #	Structure	Source
403		WO #92/10097 pub. 25 Jun 92
404		
405		

159

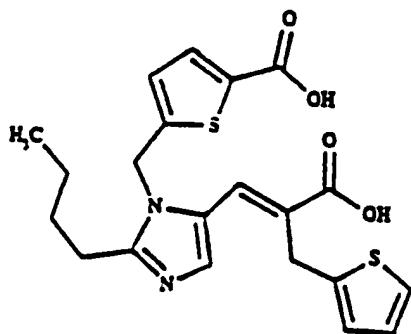
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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406

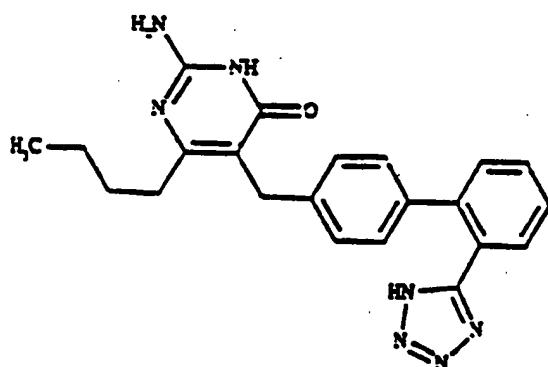


407



WO #92/20651
pub. 26 Nov 92

408



WO #93/03018
pub. 18 Feb 93

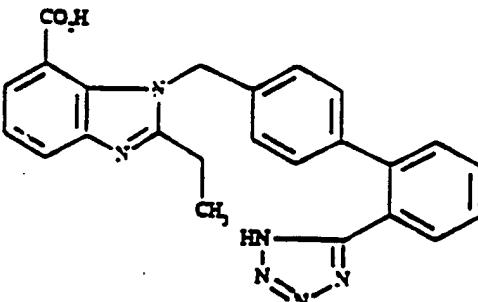
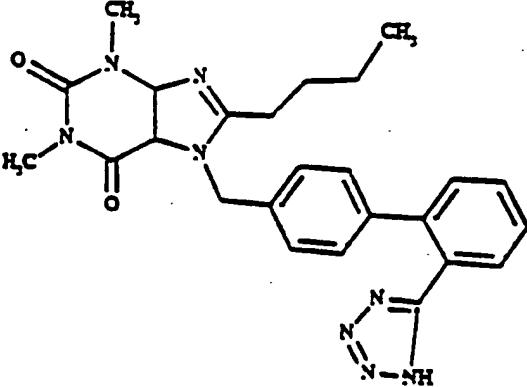
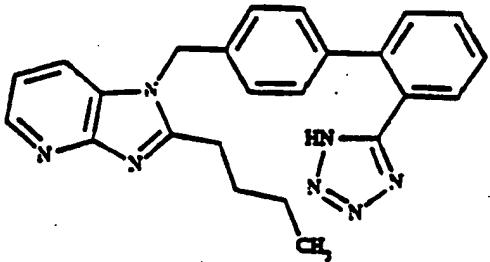
160

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
409		WO #94/00120 pub. 06 Jan 94
410		EP #459,136 pub. 04 Dec 91
411		EP #411,507 pub. 05 Feb 91

161

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

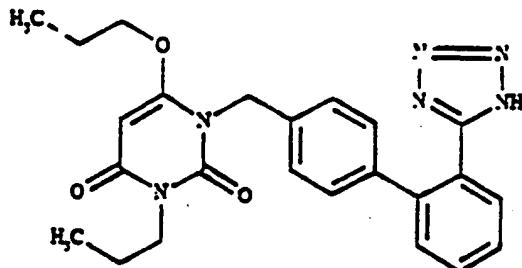
Compound #	Structure	Source
412		EP #425,921 pub. 08 May 91
413		EP #430,300 pub. 05 Jun 91
414		EP #434,038 pub. 26 Jun 91

162

TABLE III: Angiotensin II Antagonists

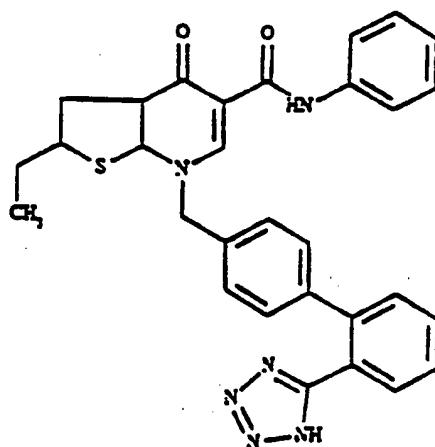
Compound #	Structure	Source
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415



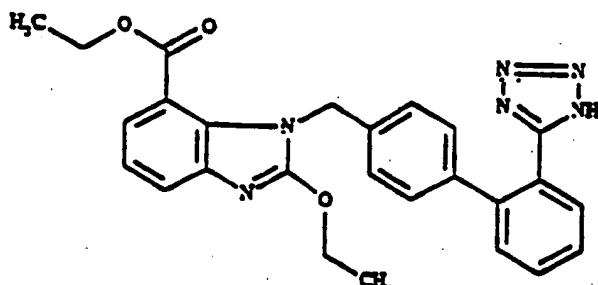
EP #442,473
pub. 21 Aug 91

416



EP #443,568
pub. 28 Aug 91

417

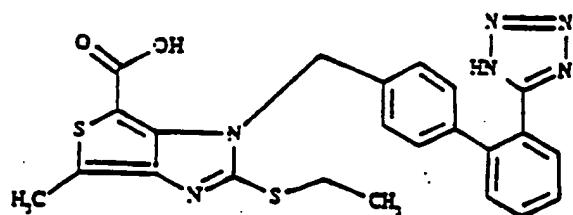


EP #459,136
pub. 04 Dec 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

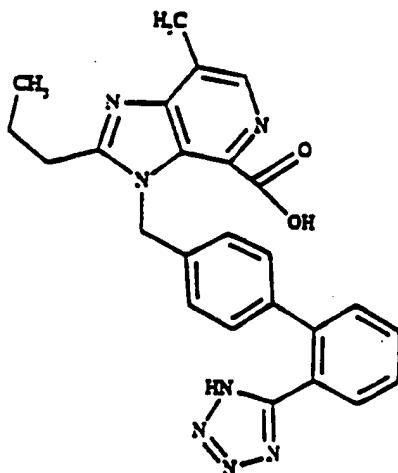
Compound #	Structure	Source
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418



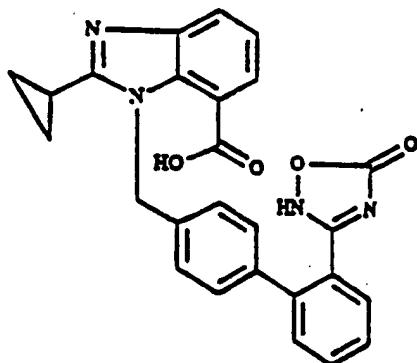
EP #483,683
pub. 05 May 92

419



EP #518,033
pub. 16 Dec 92

420



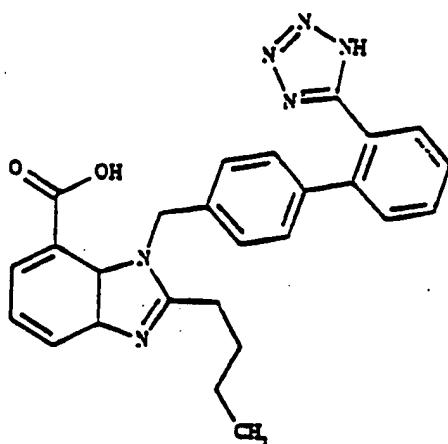
EP #520,423
pub. 30 Dec 92

164

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

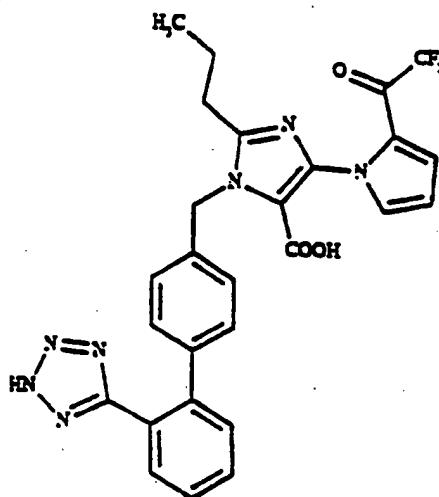
Compound #	Structure	Source
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421



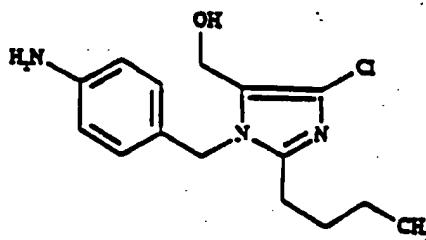
EP #546,358
pub. 16 Jun 93

422



WO #93/00341
pub. 07 Jan 93

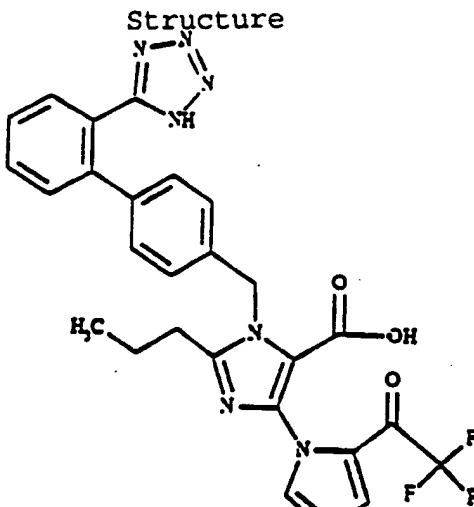
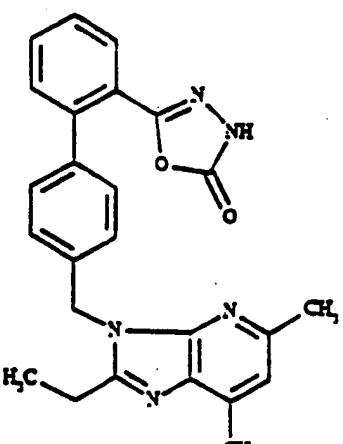
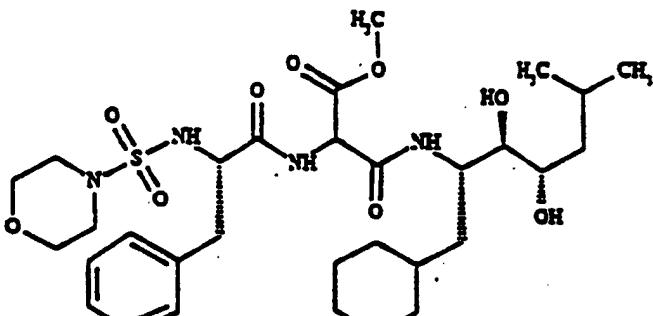
423



WO #92/06081
pub. 16 Apr 92

165

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
424		WO #93/00341 pub. 07 Jan 93
425		US #5,210,204 pub. 11 May 93
426		EP #343,654 pub. 29 Nov 89

166

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
427		WO #93/13077 pub. 08 Jul 93
428		WO #93/15734 pub. 19 Aug 93
429		US #5,246,943 pub. 21 Sep 93

The term "hydrido" denotes a single hydrogen atom (H). This hydrido group may be attached, for example, to an oxygen atom to form a hydroxyl group; or, as another example, one hydrido group may be attached to a carbon atom

5 to form a $\text{CH}-$ group; or, as another example, two hydrido atoms may be attached to a carbon atom to form a -CH₂- group. Where the term "alkyl" is used, either alone or within other terms such as "haloalkyl" and "hydroxyalkyl", the term "alkyl" embraces linear or branched

10 radicals having one to about twenty carbon atoms or, preferably, one to about twelve carbon atoms. More preferred alkyl radicals are "lower alkyl" radicals having one to about ten carbon atoms. Most preferred are lower alkyl radicals having one to about five carbon atoms. The

15 term "cycloalkyl" embraces cyclic radicals having three to about ten ring carbon atoms, preferably three to about six carbon atoms, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. The term "haloalkyl" embraces radicals wherein any one or more of the alkyl carbon atoms is

20 substituted with one or more halo groups, preferably selected from bromo, chloro and fluoro. Specifically embraced by the term "haloalkyl" are monohaloalkyl, dihaloalkyl and polyhaloalkyl groups. A monohaloalkyl group, for example, may have either a bromo, a chloro, or a

25 fluoro atom within the group. Dihaloalkyl and polyhaloalkyl groups may be substituted with two or more of the same halo groups, or may have a combination of different halo groups. A dihaloalkyl group, for example, may have two fluoro atoms, such as difluoromethyl and difluorobutyl groups, or two

30 chloro atoms, such as a dichloromethyl group, or one fluoro atom and one chloro atom, such as a fluoro-chloromethyl group. Examples of a polyhaloalkyl are trifluoromethyl, 1,1-difluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, perfluoroethyl and 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl groups. The term "difluoroalkyl" embraces alkyl groups having two fluoro atoms substituted on any one or two of the alkyl group carbon atoms. The terms "alkyol" and "hydroxyalkyl" embrace linear or branched

alkyl groups having one to about ten carbon atoms any one of which may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. The term "alkenyl" embraces linear or branched radicals having two to about twenty carbon atoms, preferably three to 5 about ten carbon atoms, and containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond, which carbon-carbon double bond may have either cis or trans geometry within the alkenyl moiety. The term "alkynyl" embraces linear or branched radicals having two to about twenty carbon atoms, preferably two to about 10 ten carbon atoms, and containing at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. The term "cycloalkenyl" embraces cyclic radicals having three to about ten ring carbon atoms including one or more double bonds involving adjacent ring carbons. The terms "alkoxy" and "alkoxyalkyl" embrace linear 15 or branched oxy-containing radicals each having alkyl portions of one to about ten carbon atoms, such as methoxy group. The term "alkoxyalkyl" also embraces alkyl radicals having two or more alkoxy groups attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkoxyalkyl and dialkoxyalkyl 20 groups. The "alkoxy" or "alkoxyalkyl" radicals may be further substituted with one or more halo atoms, such as fluoro, chloro or bromo, to provide haloalkoxy or haloalkoxyalkyl groups. The term "alkylthio" embraces radicals containing a linear or branched alkyl group, of one 25 to about ten carbon atoms attached to a divalent sulfur atom, such as a methythio group. Preferred aryl groups are those consisting of one, two, or three benzene rings. The term "aryl" embraces aromatic radicals such as phenyl, naphthyl and biphenyl. The term "aralkyl" embraces aryl- 30 substituted alkyl radicals such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, triphenylmethyl, phenyl-ethyl, phenylbutyl and diphenylethyl. The terms "benzyl" and "phenylmethyl" are interchangeable. The terms "phenalkyl" and "phenylalkyl" are interchangeable. An example of "phenalkyl" is 35 "phenethyl" which is interchangeable with "phenylethyl". The terms "alkylaryl", "alkoxyaryl" and "haloaryl" denote, respectively, the substitution of one or more "alkyl",

"alkoxy" and "halo" groups, respectively, substituted on an "aryl" nucleus, such as a phenyl moiety. The terms "aryloxy" and "arylthio" denote radicals respectively, provided by aryl groups having an oxygen or sulfur atom through which the radical is attached to a nucleus, examples of which are phenoxy and phenylthio. The terms "sulfinyl" and "sulfonyl", whether used alone or linked to other terms, denotes, respectively, divalent radicals SO and SO₂. The term "aralkoxy", alone or within another term, embraces an aryl group attached to an alkoxy group to form, for example, benzyloxy. The term "acyl" whether used alone, or within a term such as acyloxy, denotes a radical provided by the residue after removal of hydroxyl from an organic acid, examples of such radical being acetyl and benzoyl. "Lower alkanoyl" is an example of a more preferred sub-class of acyl. The term "amido" denotes a radical consisting of nitrogen atom attached to a carbonyl group, which radical may be further substituted in the manner described herein. The term "monoalkylaminocarbonyl" is interchangeable with "N-alkylamido". The term "dialkylaminocarbonyl" is interchangeable with "N,N-dialkylamido". The term "alkenylalkyl" denotes a radical having a double-bond unsaturation site between two carbons, and which radical may consist of only two carbons or may be further substituted with alkyl groups which may optionally contain additional double-bond unsaturation. The term "heteroaryl", where not otherwise defined before, embraces aromatic ring systems containing one or two hetero atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur in a ring system having five or six ring members, examples of which are thienyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidyl and isoxazolyl. Such heteroaryl may be attached as a substituent through a carbon atom of the heteroaryl ring system, or may be attached through a carbon atom of a moiety substituted on a heteroaryl ring-member carbon atom, for example, through the methylene substituent of imidazolemethyl moiety. Also, such heteroaryl may be attached through a ring nitrogen atom as long as aromaticity

of the heteroaryl moiety is preserved after attachment. For any of the foregoing defined radicals, preferred radicals are those containing from one to about ten carbon atoms.

5 Specific examples of alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, methylbutyl, dimethylbutyl and neopentyl. Typical alkenyl and alkynyl groups may have one unsaturated bond, such as an allyl group, or may have a 10 plurality of unsaturated bonds, with such plurality of bonds either adjacent, such as allene-type structures, or in conjugation, or separated by several saturated carbons.

Also included in the combination of the invention 15 are the isomeric forms of the above-described angiotensin II receptor compounds and the epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor compounds, including diastereoisomers, regioisomers and the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof. The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable salts" embraces salts commonly 20 used to form alkali metal salts and to form addition salts of free acids or free bases. The nature of the salt is not critical, provided that it is pharmaceutically-acceptable. Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salts may be prepared from an inorganic acid or from an organic acid. 25 Examples of such inorganic acids are hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, nitric, carbonic, sulfuric and phosphoric acid. Appropriate organic acids may be selected from aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic, araliphatic, heterocyclic, carboxylic and sulfonic classes of organic 30 acids, example of which are formic, acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, gluconic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, glucuronic, maleic, fumaric, pyruvic, aspartic, glutamic, benzoic, anthranilic, p-hydroxybenzoic, salicylic, phenylacetic, mandelic, 35 embonic (pamoic), methansulfonic, ethanesulfonic, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic, pantothenic, benzenesulfonic, toluenesulfonic, sulfanilic, mesylic,

cyclohexylaminosulfonic, stearic, algenic, β -hydroxybutyric, malonic, galactaric and galacturonic acid. Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable base addition salts include metallic salts made from aluminium, calcium, lithium, 5 magnesium, potassium, sodium and zinc or organic salts made from N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (N-methylglucamine) and procaine. All of these salts may be prepared by conventional means from the corresponding compound by 10 reacting, for example, the appropriate acid or base with such compound.

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Human congestive heart failure (CHF) is a complex condition usually initiated by vascular hypertension or a myocardial infarction (MI). In order to determine the probable effectiveness of a combination therapy for CHF, it is important to determine the potency of individual components of the combination therapy. Accordingly, in Assays "A" through "C", the angiotensin II receptor antagonist profiles were determined for many of the compounds described in Table II, herein. In Assays "D" and "E", there are described methods for evaluating a combination therapy of the invention, namely, an angiotensin II receptor antagonist of Table II and an epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist of Table I. The efficacy of the individual drugs, epoxymexrenone and the angiotensin II receptor blocker, and of these drugs given together at various doses, are evaluated in rodent models of hypertension and CHF using surgical alterations to induce either hypertension or an MI. The methods and results of such assays are described below.

Assay A: Antiotensin II Binding Activity

Compounds of the invention were tested for ability to bind to the smooth muscle angiotensin II receptor using a rat uterine membrane preparation. Angiotensin II (AII) was purchased from Peninsula Labs. ^{125}I -angiotensin II (specific activity of 2200 Ci/mmol) was purchased from Du Pont-New England Nuclear. Other chemicals were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. This assay was carried out according to the method of Douglas et al [Endocrinology, 106, 120-124 (1980)]. Rat uterine membranes were prepared from fresh tissue. All procedures were carried out at 4°C. Uteri were stripped of fat and homogenized in phosphate-buffered saline at pH 7.4 containing 5 mM EDTA. The homogenate was

centrifuged at 1500 x g for 20 min., and the supernatant was
5 re-centrifuged at 100,000 x g for 60 min. The pellet was
resuspended in buffer consisting of 2 mM EDTA and 50 mM
Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) to a final protein concentration of 4
10 mg/ml. Assay tubes were charged with 0.25 ml of a solution
containing 5 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM EDTA, 0.5% bovine serum albumin,
50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5 and ¹²⁵I-AII (approximately 10⁵ cpm)
in the absence or in the presence of unlabelled ligand. The
reaction was initiated by the addition of membrane protein
15 and the mixture was incubated at 25°C for 60 min. The
incubation was terminated with ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH
7.5) and the mixture was filtered to separate membrane-bound
labelled peptide from the free ligand. The incubation tube
and filter were washed with ice-cold buffer. Filters were
assayed for radioactivity in a Micromedic gamma counter.
20 Nonspecific binding was defined as binding in the presence
of 10 μM of unlabelled AII. Specific binding was calculated
as total binding minus nonspecific binding. The receptor
binding affinity of an AII antagonist compound was indicated
25 by the concentration (IC₅₀) of the tested AII antagonist
which gives 50% displacement of the total specifically bound
¹²⁵I-AII from the angiotensin II AT₁ receptor. Binding data
were analyzed by a nonlinear least-squares curve fitting
program. Results are reported in Table III.

25

Assay B: In Vitro Vascular Smooth Muscle-Response for AII

The compounds of the invention were tested for
antagonist activity in rabbit aortic rings. Male New Zealand
30 white rabbits (2-2.5 kg) were sacrificed using an overdose
of pentobarbital and exsanguinated via the carotid arteries.
The thoracic aorta was removed, cleaned of adherent fat and
connective tissue and then cut into 3-mm ring segments. The
endothelium was removed from the rings by gently sliding a
35 rolled-up piece of filter paper into the vessel lumen. The
rings were then mounted in a water-jacketed tissue bath,
maintained at 37°C, between moveable and fixed ends of a

stainless steel wire with the moveable end attached to an FT03 Grass transducer coupled to a Model 7D Grass Polygraph for recording isometric force responses. The bath was filled with 20 ml of oxygenated (95% oxygen/5% carbon dioxide)

5 Krebs solution of the following composition (mM): 130 NaCl, 15 NaHCO₃, 15 KCl, 1.2 NaH₂PO₄, 1.2 MgSO₄, 2.5 CaCl₂, and 11.4 glucose. The preparations were equilibrated for one hour before approximately one gram of passive tension was placed on the rings. Angiotensin II concentration-response 10 curves were then recorded (3×10^{-10} to 1×10^{-5} M). Each concentration of AII was allowed to elicit its maximal contraction, and then AII was washed out repeatedly for 30 minutes before rechallenging with a higher concentration of AII. Aorta rings were exposed to the test antagonist at 10^{-5} M for 5 minutes before challenging with AII. Adjacent 15 segments of the same aorta ring were used for all concentration-response curves in the presence or absence of the test antagonist. The effectiveness of the test compound was expressed in terms of pA₂ values and were calculated 20 according to H.O. Schild [Br. J. Pharmacol. Chemother., 2, 189-206 (1947)]. The pA₂ value is the concentration of the antagonist which increases the EC₅₀ value for AII by a factor of two. Each test antagonist was evaluated in aorta rings from two rabbits. Results are reported in Table III.

25 Assay C: In Vivo Intragastric Pressor Assay Response for All Antagonists

Male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 225-300 grams 30 were anesthetized with methohexitol (30 mg/kg, i.p.) and catheters were implanted into the femoral artery and vein. The catheters were tunneled subcutaneously to exit dorsally, posterior to the head and between the scapulae. The catheters were filled with heparin (1000 units/ml of 35 saline). The rats were returned to their cage and allowed regular rat chow and water ad libitum. After full recovery from surgery (3-4 days), rats were placed in Lucite holders

and the arterial line was connected to a pressure transducer. Arterial pressure was recorded on a Gould polygraph (mmHg). Angiotensin II was administered as a 30 ng/kg bolus via the venous catheter delivered in a 50 μ l volume with a 0.2 ml saline flush. The pressor response in mm Hg was measured by the difference from pre-injection arterial pressure to the maximum pressure achieved. The AII injection was repeated every 10 minutes until three consecutive injections yielded responses within 4 mmHg of each other. These three responses were then averaged and represented the control response to AII. The test compound was suspended in 0.5% methylcellulose in water and was administered by gavage. The volume administered was 2 ml/kg body weight. The standard dose was 3 mg/kg. Angiotensin II bolus injections were given at 30, 45, 60, 75, 120, 150, and 180 minutes after gavage. The pressor response to AII was measured at each time point. The rats were then returned to their cage for future testing. A minimum of 3 days was allowed between tests. Percent inhibition was calculated for each time point following gavage by the following formula: [(Control Response - Response at time point)/Control Response] x 100. Results are shown in Table III.

25 Assay "D": Hypertensive Rat Model

Male rats are made hypertensive by placing a silver clip with an aperture of 240 microns on the left renal artery, leaving the contralateral kidney untouched. Sham controls undergo the same procedure but without attachment of the clip. One week prior to the surgery, animals to be made hypertensive are divided into separate groups and drug treatment is begun. Groups of animals are administered vehicle, AII antagonist alone, epoxymexrenone alone, and combinations of AII antagonist and epoxymexrenone at various doses:

Combination of			
AII Antagonist (mg/kg/day)	Epoymexrenone (mg/kg/day)	AII Antagonist & Epoymexrenone (mg/kg/day)	(mg/kg/day)
3	5	3	5
	20	3	20
	50	3	50
	100	3	100
	200	3	200
10	5	10	5
	20	10	20
	50	10	50
	100	10	100
	200	10	200
30	5	30	5
	20	30	20
	50	30	50
	100	30	100
	200	30	200

After 12 to 24 weeks, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, left ventricular end diastolic pressure, left ventricular dP/dt, and heart rate are evaluated. The hearts are removed, weighed, measured and fixed in formalin. Collagen content of heart sections are evaluated using computerized image analysis of picrosirius stained sections. It would be expected that rats treated with a combination therapy of AII antagonist and epoxymexrenone components, as compared to rats treated with either component alone, will show improvements in cardiac performance.

Assay "E": Myocardial Infarction Rat Model:

Male rats are anesthetized and the heart is exteriorized following a left sided thoracotomy. The left anterior descending coronary artery is ligated with a suture. The thorax is closed and the animal recovers. Sham

5 animals have the suture passed through without ligation. One week prior to the surgery, animals to undergo infarction are divided into separate groups and drug treatment is begun. Groups of animals are administered vehicle, AII antagonist alone, epoxymexrenone alone, and combinations of AII antagonist and epoxymexrenone, at various doses, as follow:

Combination of			
AII Antagonist (mg/kg/day)	Epoxymexrenone (mg/kg/day)	AII Antagonist & Epoxymexrenone (mg/kg/day)	(mg/kg/day)
3	5	3	5
	20	3	20
	50	3	50
	100	3	100
	200	3	200
10	5	10	5
	20	10	20
	50	10	50
	100	10	100
	200	10	200
30	5	30	5
	20	30	20
	50	30	50
	100	30	100
	200	30	200

10 After six weeks, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, left ventricular end diastolic pressure, left ventricular dP/dt, and heart rate are evaluated. The hearts are removed, weighed, measured and fixed in formalin. Collagen content of heart sections are evaluated using computerized image analysis of picrosirius stained sections. It would be expected that rats treated with a combination therapy of AII antagonist and epoxymexrenone components, as compared to 15 rats treated with either component alone, will show improvements in cardiac performance.

TABLE III

In Vivo and In Vitro Angiotensin II
Activity of Compounds of the Invention

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Test	Compound	1 Assay A		Dose	3 Assay C	
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂		Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
Example #	(nM)			(mg/kg)		
	1	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
10	2	95	7.37/7.59	10	95	60
				30	98	90-120
	3	5.4	8.70 ± 0.2	10	50	>180
				30	100	200+
15	4	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
	5	200	7.48/6.91	30	38	20-30
	6	1300	6.55/6.82	100	90	120
	7	84	8.01/8.05	30	90	130
	8	17,000	NT	NT	NT	NT
20	9	700	6.67/6.12	30	80	75
				100	100	130
	10	4.9	8.19/7.59	3	86	100
				30	100	240
	11	160	6.45/6.77	NT	NT	NT
25	12	6.0	8.66/8.59	NT	NT	NT
	13	17	8.70/8.85	NT	NT	NT
	14	7.2	8.84/8.71	NT	NT	NT
	15	16	8.31/8.30	NT	NT	NT
	16	6.4	8.95/9.24	NT	NT	NT
30	17	4.0	8.64/8.40	NT	NT	NT
	18	970	6.14/6.09	NT	NT	NT
	19	12,000	5.18/5.35	NT	NT	NT

Test	Compound	1 Assay A		3 Assay C		
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
		Example #	(nM)			
5	20	78,000	5.89/5.99	100	10	45
	21	87	7.71/7.21	NT	NT	NT
	22	460	6.60/6.46	NT	NT	NT
	23	430	6.48/7.15	NT	NT	NT
	24	10	7.56/7.73	NT	NT	NT
10	25	480	6.80/6.73	NT	NT	NT
	26	3.2	9.83/9.66	10	50	>180
	27	180	NT	NT	NT	NT
	28	570	5.57/6.00	NT	NT	NT
	29	160	NT	NT	NT	NT
15	30	22	7.73/7.88	30	50	>180
	31	14	NT	NT	NT	NT
	32	16	7.68/7.29	NT	NT	NT
	33	630	6.73/6.36	NT	NT	NT
	34	640	5.34/5.69	NT	NT	NT
20	35	41	7.25/7.47	NT	NT	NT
	36	1400	5.92/5.68	NT	NT	NT
	37	340	6.90/6.85	NT	NT	NT
	38	10	7.82/8.36	NT	NT	NT
	39	10	7.88/7.84	NT	NT	NT
25	40	83	7.94/7.61	NT	NT	NT
	41	3700	5.68/5.96	NT	NT	NT
	42	370	6.56/6.26	NT	NT	NT
	43	19	8.97/8.61	NT	NT	NT
	44	16	8.23/7.70	NT	NT	NT
30	45	4.4	8.41/8.24	NT	NT	NT
	46	110	6.80/6.64	NT	NT	NT

Test	Compound	Assay A		Assay C		
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
		Example #	(nM)			
5	47	21	7.85/7.58	NT	NT	NT
	48	680	6.27/6.75	NT	NT	NT
	49	120	7.06/7.07	NT	NT	NT
	50	54	7.71/7.89	NT	NT	NT
	51	8.7	8.39/8.51	NT	NT	NT
10	52	100	8.14/8.12	NT	NT	NT
	53	65	7.56/7.83	NT	NT	NT
	54	3100	6.02	NT	NT	NT
	55	80	6.56/7.13	NT	NT	NT
	56	5.0	9.04/8.35	NT	NT	NT
15	57	2300	6.00	NT	NT	NT
	58	140	6.45/6.57	NT	NT	NT
	59	120	7.23/7.59	NT	NT	NT
	60	2200	6.40/6.03	NT	NT	NT
	61	110	7.29/7.70	NT	NT	NT
20	62	26	8.69/8.61	NT	NT	NT
	63	61	7.77/7.67	NT	NT	NT
	64	54	7.00/6.77	NT	NT	NT
	65	23	7.85/7.75	NT	NT	NT
	66	12	9.34/8.58	NT	NT	NT
25	67	3100	5.88/5.78	NT	NT	NT
	68	8.6	8.19/8.65	NT	NT	NT
	69	15	7.80/8.28	NT	NT	NT
	70	44	7.71/8.05	NT	NT	NT
	71	12,000	*	NT	NT	NT
30	72	83	6.11/6.10	NT	NT	NT
	73	790	7.65/7.46	NT	NT	NT

Test	Compound	1 Assay A	2 Assay B	3 Assay C	
		IC ₅₀ (nM)	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)
Example #					Duration (min.)
5	74	6.5	8.56/8.39	NT	NT
	75	570	6.00/5.45	NT	NT
	76	5400	5.52/5.78	NT	NT
	77	15,000	5.77	NT	NT
	78	101	7.0		93
10	79	4.9	9.2		100
					50
					>180
	80	25	8.1		NT
	81	18	8.0		40
15	82	7.9	8.5		20
	83	3.6	8.3		15
	84	16	7.1		20
	85	8.7	8.9		NT
	86	9	7.8		NT
20	87	91	7.8		NT
	88	50	7.7		NT
	89	18	7.9		NT
	90	5.6	9.0		NT
	91	30	8.6		40
25	92	35	7.9		NT
	93	480	NT		NT
	94	5,800	NT		NT
	95	66	8.2		NT
	96	21	8.0		NT
30	97	280	7.7		NT
	98	22	8.1		NT
	99	280	6.5		NT
	100	4.4	9.4		NT
	101	36	7.8		NT

Test	1 Assay A		2 Assay B		3 Assay C	
	Compound	IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose	Inhibition	Duration
	Example #	(nM)		(mg/kg)	(%)	(min.)
5	102	43	7.7		NT	NT
	103	12	8.0		NT	NT
	104	15	8.0		NT	NT
	105	290	6.6		NT	NT
	106	48	7.7		NT	NT
10	107	180	8.3		NT	NT
	108	720	5.3	100	45	90
	109	250	7.3	30	50	30
	110	590	6.4		NT	NT
	111	45	9.0	30	87	160
15	112	2000	5.2		NT	NT
	113	12	8.4	10	60	180
	114	400	6.4		NT	
	115	11	8.2	3	40	>240
	116	230	6.5		NT	
20	117	170	6.5		NT	
	118	37	9.21/9.17	10	70	120
	119	16	9.21/9.00	3	20	60
	120	25	9.05/8.77	10	80	240
	121	46	NT		NT	
25	122	46	NT		NT	
	123	50	NT		NT	
	124	40	9.42/9.12	3	45	>180
	125	40	9.25/8.80	3	35	>240

Test	1 Assay A		2 Assay B		3 Assay C	
	Compound	IC ₅₀ (nM)	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
Example #						
5	126	240	7.20/7.05		NT	
	127	12,000	4.96		NT	
	128	16	8.63/8.40		NT	
	129	6,700	5.30		NT	
	130	40	8.10/7.94		NT	
10	131	9.5	7.53/8.25			
	132	12	8.6		NT	
	133	10	8.7	3	20	180
						90-120
	134	22	9.3	3	35	180
15	135	16	8.5	3	35	>180
	136	NT	NT		NT	
	137	220	8.3		NT	
	138	130	8.2		NT	
	139	0.270	6.3		NT	
20	140	0.031	8.1		100	160
	141	0.110	8.02		NT	NT
	142	2.000	NA		NT	NT
	143	0.052	7.7		85	75
	144	0.088	7.7		50	125
25	145	0.480	6.7		NT	NT
	146	0.072	6.4		NT	NT

Test	Compound	1 Assay A	2 Assay B	3 Assay C		
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
		Example #	(nM)			
5	147	5.8	5.6	3	74	5-10
	148	0.87	5.8	3	92	20-30
	149	1.1	6.1	3	NT	NT
	150	14	8.03/7.80	3	25	>180
	151	17	7.76/7.97	3	15	180
	152	150	7.46/7.23	3	10	140
10	153	13	8.30/7.69	3	25	>180
	154	97	8.19/8.38		NA	
	155	86	7.60/7.14		NA	
	156	78	8.03/7.66		NA	
	157	530	- /6.22		NA	
	158	54	8.23/8.14	3	30	>180
15	159	21	7.92/7.56	3	10	150
	160	64	7.87/7.71			
	161	28			NA	
	162	380	6.21/6.55		NA	
	163	420	7.42/6.75		NA	
	164	1700			NA	
20	165	410	6.90/7.18		NA	

Test	Compound	1 Assay A	2 Assay B	3 Assay C		
		IC ₅₀ (nM)	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
Example #						
5	166	160	7.57/7.74		NA	
	167	370	7.08/7.11		NA	
	168	420	7.69/7.58		NA	
	169	150	7.78/7.58	3	15	180
	170	26	7.08/7.77	3	40	>180
10	171	28	7.52/7.11	3	0	0
	172	70	7.15/7.04		NA	
	173	90	7.49/6.92		NA	
	174	180	7.29/7.02		NA	
	175	27	NA	3	0	0
15	176	9.8	7.69/7.55	3	10	150
	177	26	7.41/7.85	3	15	180
	178	88	7.54/7.47		NA	
	179	310	6.67/ -		NA	
	180	20	7.56/7.15	3	25	180
20	181	21	7.70/7.12	3	20	180
	182	59	NA		NA	
	183	390	NA		NA	
	184	1100	6.78/ -		NA	

Test	Compound	1 Assay A		3 Assay C		
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
		Example #	(nM)			
5	185	6.5	8.82/8.53	3	50	> 180
	186	38	8.13/7.40	3	25	180
	187	770	7.46/6.95		NA	
	188	140	7.72/7.09		NA	
	189	29	8.64/8.23		NA	
10	190	10	7.87/7.89	3	10	180
	191	81	7.75/7.76	3	10	180
	192	140			NA	
	193	11	9.27/8.87	3	10	180
	194	47	7.64/7.35		NA	
15	195	34	8.44/8.03		NA	
	196	31	7.68/8.26		NA	
	197	14	8.03/8.60		NA	
	198	7.6	8.76/8.64	3	35	> 180
	199	10	8.79/8.85	3	60	> 180
20	200	20	8.42/8.77	3	45	> 180
	201	17	8.78/8.63	3	10	180
	202	12	8.79/8.64	3	65	> 180
	203	9.2	8.43/8.36	3	50	> 180
	204	16	9.17/8.86	3	75	> 180
25	205	20	9.14/9.15	3	40	> 180
	206	5.4	8.75/8.89	3	30	> 180
	207	99	9.04/8.60		NA	
	208	22	9.19/8.69	3	50	> 180
	209	5.0	9.41/9.16	3	25	> 180
30	210	3.6	8.36/8.44	3	15	180
	211	18	8.74/8.67	3	35	> 180
	212	23	8.85/8.25	3	15	180
	213	51	NA		NA	
	214	65	NA		NA	
35	215	45	NA		NA	
	216	5.4	8.80/9.04	3	50	> 180

Test	1 Assay A		2 Assay B		3 Assay C	
	Compound	IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose	Inhibition	Duration
	Example #	(nM)		(mg/kg)	(%)	(min.)
5	217	9.4	NA	3	65	> 180
	218	9.0	NA		NA	
	219	14	NA		NA	
	220	7.0	NA	3	75	120
10	221	4.8	NA	3	25	> 180
	222	5.0	NA		NA	
	223	14	7.45/7.87	3	20	> 180
	224	91	NA		NA	
	225	160	NA		NA	
15	226	93	NA		NA	
	227	89	7.55/7.67		NA	
	228	4.5	9.17/8.25	3	80	>180
	229	19	NT	3	40	>180
	230	2.6	8.23/8.69	3	25	>180
20	231	3.6	NT	3	75	>180
	232	4.4	8.59/8.89	3	70	>180
	233	84	8.51/8.78		NT	
	234	5.0	8.49/9.00	3	20	-
	235	34	7.14/7.07		NT	
25	236	4.9	NC	3	70	>180
	237	3.6	NT		NT	
	238	1.7	NT	3	15	>180
	239	6.8	7.88/8.01	3	20	>180
	240	120	NA		NA	
30	241	6.9	8.57/8.24	3	40	>180
	242	110	7.11/6.60		NA	
	243	250	NA		NA	
	244	150	7.17/7.17		NA	
	245	98	6.64/7.04		NA	
35	246	72	7.46/7.59		NA	
	247	9.4	8.26/8.41	3	20	180

Test	Compound	1 Assay A		2 Assay B			3 Assay C	
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose	Inhibition	Duration		
		Example #	(nM)			(%)	(min.)	
5	248	20	7.68/7.50	3	10	--		
	249	4.4	NA	3	20	>180		
	250	43	NA	3	0	--		
	251	25	NA			NA		
	252	13	NA			NA		
10	253	2.6	NA			NA		
	254	72	NA			NA		
	255	12	7.61/7.46	3	20	>180		
	256	4.1	8.43/7.78	3	30	>180		
	257	160	6.63/6.68			NA		
15	258	350	6.84/6.84			NA		
	259	54	NA			NA		
	260	220	NA			NA		
	261	18	NA			NA		
	262	530	-/6.22			NA		
20	263	57	NA			NA		
	264	11	NA			NA		
	265	110	NA			NA		
	266	290	NA			NA		
	267	25	NA	3	25	>180		
25	268	520	NA	3	0	--		
	269	9.7	NA			NA		
	270	21	NA			NA		
	271	14	NC	3	20%	--		
	272	97	NC	3	70%	>180 min.		
30	273	9.8	8.53/8.61	3	25%	>180 min.		
	274	13	9.06/8.85	3	35%	>180 min.		
	275	6.3	9.07/ --	3	40%	>180 min.		
	276	33	8.71/8.64	3	<20%			
	277	190	-- /6.54			NT		
35	278	30	8.49/8.51	3	50%	>180 min.		
	279	270	8.06/8.25			NT		
	280	480	6.41/6.35	NT		NT		

NT = NOT TESTED

NC = Non-Competitive antagonist

*Antagonist Activity not observed up to 10 μ M of test

5 compound.

1Assay A: Angiotensin II Binding Activity

2Assay B: In Vitro Vascular Smooth Muscle Response

3Assay C: In Vivo Pressor Response

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Test Compounds administered intragastrically, except for compounds of examples #1-#2, #4-#25, #27-#29, #30-#79, #108-#109, #111, #118 and #139-#149 which were given intraduodenally.

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Administration of the angiotensin II receptor antagonist and the aldosterone receptor antagonist may take place sequentially in separate formulations, or may be 5 accomplished by simultaneous administration in a single formulation or separate formulations. Administration may be accomplished by oral route, or by intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous injections. The formulation may be in the form of a bolus, or in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous 10 isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers or diluents, or a binder such as gelatin or hydroxypropyl-methyl cellulose, together with one or more 15 of a lubricant, preservative, surface-active or dispersing agent.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical composition may be in the form of, for example, a tablet, 20 capsule, suspension or liquid. The pharmaceutical composition is preferably made in the form of a dosage unit containing a particular amount of the active ingredient. Examples of such dosage units are tablets or capsules. These may with advantage contain an amount of each active 25 ingredient from about 1 to 250 mg, preferably from about 25 to 150 mg. A suitable daily dose for a mammal may vary widely depending on the condition of the patient and other factors. However, a dose of from about 0.01 to 30 mg/kg body weight, particularly from about 1 to 15 mg/kg body weight, 30 may be appropriate.

The active ingredients may also be administered by injection as a composition wherein, for example, saline, dextrose or water may be used as a suitable carrier. A 35 suitable daily dose of each active component is from about 0.01 to 15 mg/kg body weight injected per day in multiple doses depending on the disease being treated. A preferred

daily dose would be from about 1 to 10 mg/kg body weight. Compounds indicated for prophylactic therapy will preferably be administered in a daily dose generally in a range from about 0.1 mg to about 15 mg per kilogram of body weight per 5 day. A more preferred dosage will be a range from about 1 mg to about 15 mg per kilogram of body weight. Most preferred is a dosage in a range from about 1 to about 10 mg per kilogram of body weight per day. A suitable dose can be administered, in multiple sub-doses per day. These sub-doses 10 may be administered in unit dosage forms. Typically, a dose or sub-dose may contain from about 1 mg to about 100 mg of active compound per unit dosage form. A more preferred dosage will contain from about 2 mg to about 50 mg of active compound per unit dosage form. Most preferred is a dosage 15 form containing from about 3 mg to about 25 mg of active compound per unit dose.

In combination therapy, the aldosterone receptor antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 20 5 mg to about 400 mg, and the AII antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 1 mg to about 800 mg, which represents aldosterone antagonist-to-AII antagonist ratios ranging from about 400:1 to about 1:160.

25 In a preferred combination therapy, the aldosterone receptor antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 10 mg to about 200 mg, and the AII antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 5 mg to about 600 mg, which represents aldosterone 30 antagonist-to-AII antagonist ratios ranging from about 40:1 to about 1:60.

In a more preferred combination therapy, the aldosterone receptor antagonist may be present in an amount 35 in a range from about 20 mg to about 100 mg, and the AII antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 10 mg to about 400 mg, which represents aldosterone

antagonist-to-AII antagonist ratios ranging from about 10:1 to about 1:20.

The dosage regimen for treating a disease condition with the combination therapy of this invention is selected in accordance with a variety of factors, including the type, age, weight, sex and medical condition of the patient, the severity of the disease, the route of administration, and the particular compound employed, and thus may vary widely.

For therapeutic purposes, the active components of this combination therapy invention are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate to the indicated route of administration. If administered per os, the components may be admixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanoic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and then tableted or encapsulated for convenient administration. Such capsules or tablets may contain a controlled-release formulation as may be provided in a dispersion of active compound in hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. Formulations for parenteral administration may be in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The components may be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well and widely known in the pharmaceutical art.

Although this invention has been described with respect to specific embodiments, the details of these embodiments are not to be construed as limitations.

↑

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A combination comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist
5 and a therapeutically-effective amount of an epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist.
2. The combination of Claim 1 wherein said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist is
10 selected from epoxy-containing compounds.
3. The combination of Claim 2 wherein said epoxy-containing compound has an epoxy moiety fused to the "C" ring of the steroid nucleus of a 20-spiroxane
15 compound.
4. The combination of Claim 3 wherein said 20-spiroxane compound is characterized by the presence of a 9 α -, 11 α -substituted epoxy moiety.
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5. The combination of Claim 2 wherein said epoxy-containing compound is selected from the group consisting of
25 pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo, γ -lactone, methyl ester, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-; pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-dimethyl ester, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;
30 3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo- γ -lactone, (6 β ,7 β ,11 β ,17 β)-;
35 pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-,7-(1-methylethyl) ester, monopotassium salt, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid,9,11,-epoxy-
17-hydroxy-3-oxo-,7-methyl ester, monopotassium
salt, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

5

3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-1,4,6-triene-21-
carboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-
hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone(6 α ,7 α ,11 α)-;

10

3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic
acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-,
methyl ester, (6 α ,7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

15

3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic
acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-,
monopotassium salt, (6 α ,7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

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3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic
acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -
lactone, (6 α ,7 α ,11 α .,17 α)-;

pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-
17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone, ethyl ester,
(7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-; and

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pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-
17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone, 1-methylethyl
ester, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-.

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6. The combination of Claim 1 wherein said
angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from
compounds consisting of a first portion and a second
portion, wherein said first portion is selected from a
fragment of Formula I:

Ar-Alk-L
Ar-L-Ar-Alk-L
Het-L-Ar-Alk-L
5 Het-L-Het-Alk-L
Ar-L-Het-Alk-L
Het-L-Alk-L

(I)

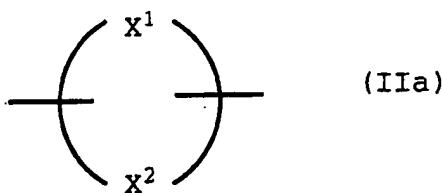
wherein Ar is a five or six-membered
10 carbocyclic ring system consisting of one ring or two
fused rings, with such ring or rings being fully
unsaturated or partially or fully saturated;

wherein Het is a monocyclic or bicyclic fused
15 ring system having from five to eleven ring members, and
having at least one of such ring members being a hetero
atom selected from one or more hetero atoms selected from
oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and with such ring system
containing up to six of such hetero atoms as ring
20 members;

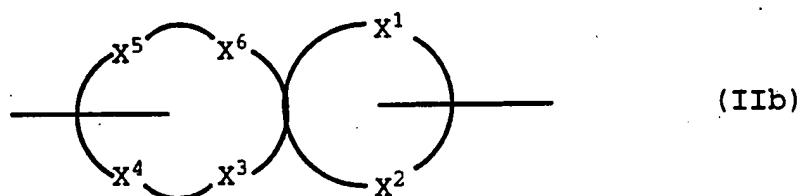
wherein Alk is an alkyl radical or alkylene
chain, linear or branched, containing from one to about
five carbon atoms;

25 wherein L is a straight bond or a bivalent
linker moiety selected from carbon, oxygen and sulfur;

and wherein said second portion is a monocyclic
30 heterocyclic moiety selected from moieties of Formula IIa
or is a bicyclic heterocyclic moiety selected from
moieties of Formula IIb:



(IIa)



(IIb)

wherein each of X^1 through X^6 is selected from $-CH=$, $-CH_2-$, $-N=$, $-NH-$, 0, and S, with the proviso that at least one of X^1 through X^6 in each of Formula IIa and Formula IIb must be a hetero atom, and wherein said heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa or IIb may be attached through a bond from any ring member of the Formula IIa or IIb heterocyclic moiety having a substitutable or a bond-forming position.

7. The combination of Claim 6 wherein said monocyclic heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa is selected from thienyl, furyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, 15 triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, isopyrrolyl, 3-isopyrrolyl, 2-isomidazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2-dithioly, 1,3-dithioly, 20 1,2,3-oxathioly, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3,4-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3,5-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3-dioxazolyl, 1,2,4-dioxazolyl, 1,3,2-dioxazolyl, 1,3,4-dioxazolyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazolyl, 1,3-oxathioly, 1,2-pyranyl, 1,4-pyranyl, 25 pyridinyl, piperazinyl, s-triazinyl, as-triazinyl, v-triazinyl, 1,2,4-oxazinyl, 1,3,2-oxazinyl, 1,3,6-

oxazinyl, 1,2,6-oxazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, o-isoxazinyl, p-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, o-isoxazinyl, p-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,2,6-oxathiazinyl, 1,4,2-oxadiazinyl, 1,3,5,2-oxadiazinyl, 5 morpholinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepinyl and 1,2,4-diazepinyl.

8. The combination of Claim 7 wherein said bicyclic heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIb is selected 10 from benzo[b]thienyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, isochromanyl, chromanyl, thieno[2,3-15 b]furanyl, 2H-furo[3,2-b]pyranyl, 5H-pyrido[2,3-d][1,2]oxazinyl, 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]oxazolyl, 4H-imidazo[4,5-d]thiazolyl, pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridazinyl, imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, cyclopenta[b]pyranyl, 4H-[1,3]oxathiolo-[5,4-b]pyrrolyl, 20 thieno[2,3-b]furanyl, imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazinyl and 4H-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-d]imidazolyl.

9. The combination of Claim 8 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist compound having said 25 first-and-second-portion moieties of Formula I and II is further characterized by having an acidic moiety attached to either of said first-and-second-portion moieties.

10. The combination of Claim 9 wherein said 30 acidic moiety is attached to the first-portion moiety of Formula I and is defined by Formula III:

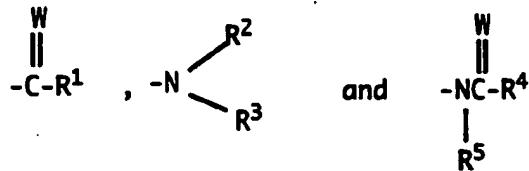
-UnA (III)

35 wherein n is a number selected from zero through three, inclusive, and wherein A is an acidic group selected to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom, and the amide,

ester and salt derivatives of said acidic moieties;
wherein U is a spacer group independently selected from
one or more of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,
alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl and heteroaryl having one
5 or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and
nitrogen atoms.

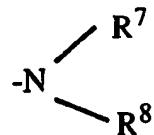
11. The combination of Claim 10 wherein said acidic moiety is selected from carboxyl moiety and
10 tetrazolyl moiety.

12. The combination of Claim 10 wherein any of the moieties of Formula I and Formula II may be substituted at any substitutable position by one or more radicals selected from hydrido, hydroxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, halo, oxo, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aralkylthio, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aroyl, cycloalkenyl, cyano, cyanoamino, nitro, alkylcarbonyloxy, 20 alkoxycarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, mercapto, mercaptocarbonyl, alkylthio, arylthio, alkylthiocarbonyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroaryl 25 having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms, and amino and amido radicals of the formula



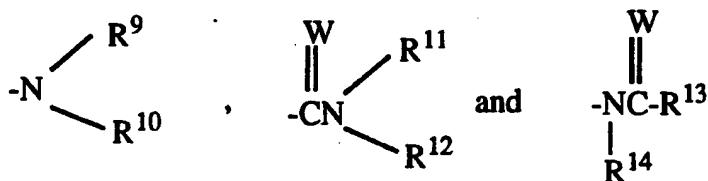
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wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom; wherein each of R¹ through R⁵ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, YR⁶ and



wherein Y is selected from oxygen atom and sulfur atom and R⁶ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, 5 cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl and aryl; wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, carboxyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, 10 arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is further independently selected from amino and amido radicals of the formula

15



wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom; wherein each of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, 20 cyano, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of R⁴ and R⁵ taken together may form a heterocyclic group having five to seven ring members including the nitrogen 25 atom of said amino or amido radical, which heterocyclic group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as ring members selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms and which heterocyclic group may be saturated or partially unsaturated; wherein each of R² and R³ taken 30 together and each of R⁷ and R⁸ taken together may form an aromatic heterocyclic group having five ring members including the nitrogen atom of said amino or amido

radical and which aromatic heterocyclic group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as ring atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms; or a tautomer thereof or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

5

13. The combination of Claim 12 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is 5-[2-[5-[(3,5-dibutyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]phenyl-1H-tetrazole or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof and said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist is 9 α -,11 α -epoxy-7 α -methoxycarbonyl-20-spirox-4-ene-3,21-dione or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

15

14. The combination of Claim 13 further characterized by said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist being present in said combination in a weight ratio range from about one-to-one to about twenty-to-one of said angiotensin II receptor antagonist to said aldosterone receptor antagonist.

25

15. The combination of Claim 14 wherein said weight ratio range is from about five-to-one to about fifteen-to-one.

16. The combination of Claim 15 wherein said weight ratio range is about ten-to-one.

30

17. The combination of Claim 1 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of: saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170, EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282, BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194, EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057, LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,

WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,
L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan,
UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234,
5 L-162441, L-163007, PD-123177, A-81988, BMS-180560,
CGP-38560A, CGP-48369, DA-2079, DE-3489, DuP-167,
EXP-063, EXP-6155, EXP-6803, EXP-7711, EXP-9270, FK-739,
HR-720, ICI-D6888, ICI-D7155, ICI-D8731, isoteoline,
KRI-1177, L-158809, L-158978, L-159874, LR B087,
10 LY-285434, LY-302289, LY-315995, RG-13647, RWJ-38970,
RWJ-46458, S-8307, S-8308, saprisartan, saralasin,
Sarmesin, WK-1360, X-6803, ZD-6888, ZD-7155, ZD-8731,
BIBS39, CI-996, DMP-811, DuP-532, EXP-929, L-163017,
LY-301875, XH-148, XR-510, zolasartan and PD-123319.

15

18. The combination of Claim 17 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of:

saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170,
20 EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282,
BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194,
EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057,
LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,
WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
25 E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,
L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan,
UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234,
L-162441, L-163007 and PD-123177.

30

19. A co-therapy for treating cardiovascular disorders in a subject afflicted with or susceptible to multiple cardiovascular disorders, wherein said co-therapy comprises administering a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and administering a therapeutically effective amount of an epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist.

35

20. The co-therapy of Claim 19 wherein said subject is afflicted with or susceptible to or afflicted with hypertension.

5 21. The co-therapy of Claim 19 wherein said subject is susceptible to or afflicted with congestive heart failure.

10 22. The co-therapy of Claim 19 further characterized by administering said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist in a sequential manner.

15 23. The co-therapy of Claim 19 further characterized by administering said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist in a substantially simultaneous manner.

20 24. The co-therapy of Claim 19 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is 5-[2-[5-[(3,5-dibutyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]phenyl-1H-tetrazole or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof and said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist is
25 9 α -,11 α -epoxy-7 α -methoxycarbonyl-20-spiro-4-ene-3,21-dione or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

30 25. The co-therapy of Claim 24 further characterized in administering said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist is a weight ratio range from about two-to-one to about fifty-to-one of said angiotensin II receptor antagonist to said aldosterone receptor
35 antagonist.

26. The co-therapy of Claim 25 wherein said

weight ratio range is from about two-to-one to about ten-to-one.

27. The co-therapy of Claim 26 wherein said weight ratio range is about five-to-one.

28. A method to treat a subject susceptible to or afflicted with congestive heart failure, which method comprises administering a combination of drug agents comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and a therapeutically-effective amount of an epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist.

15

29. The method of Claim 28 wherein said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist is selected from epoxy-containing compounds.

20

30. The method of Claim 29 wherein said epoxy-containing compound has an epoxy moiety fused to the "C" ring of the steroid nucleus of a 20-spiroxane compound.

25

31. The method of Claim 30 wherein said 20-spiroxane compound is characterized by the presence of a 9 α -, 11 α -substituted epoxy moiety.

30

32. The method of Claim 29 wherein said epoxy-containing compound is selected from the group consisting of

pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo, γ -lactone, methyl ester, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

35

pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-dimethyl ester, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

3'H-cyclopropa[6,7] pregn-a-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic acid,
9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -
lactone, (6 β ,7 β ,11 β ,17 β)-;

5 pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid,9,11-
epoxy-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-,7-(1-methylethyl) ester,
monopotassium salt, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

10 pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid,9,11,-epoxy-
17-hydroxy-3-oxo-,7-methyl ester, monopotassium
salt, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

15 3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-1,4,6-triene-21-
carboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-
hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone(6 α ,7 α ,11 α)-;

20 3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic
acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-,
methyl ester, (6 α ,7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

25 3'H-cyclopropa[6,7]pregna-4,6-diene-21-carboxylic
acid, 9,11-epoxy-6,7-dihydro-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -
lactone, (6 α ,7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-;

30 pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-
17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone, ethyl ester,
(7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-; and

35 pregn-4-ene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid, 9,11-epoxy-
17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, γ -lactone, 1-methylethyl
ester, (7 α ,11 α ,17 α)-.

33. The method of Claim 28 wherein said
angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from

compounds consisting of a first portion and a second portion, wherein said first portion is selected from a fragment of Formula I:

5	Ar-Alk-L
	Ar-L-Ar-Alk-L
	Het-L-Ar-Alk-L
	Het-L-Het-Alk-L (I)
	Ar-L-Het-Alk-L
10	Het-L-Alk-L

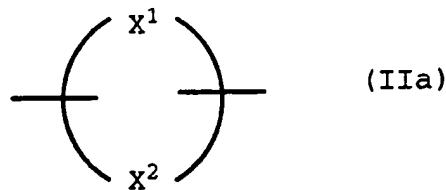
wherein Ar is a five or six-membered carbocyclic ring system consisting of one ring or two fused rings, with such ring or rings being fully 15 unsaturated or partially or fully saturated;

wherein Het is a monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring system having from five to eleven ring members, and having at least one of such ring members being a hetero 20 atom selected from one or more hetero atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and with such ring system containing up to six of such hetero atoms as ring members;

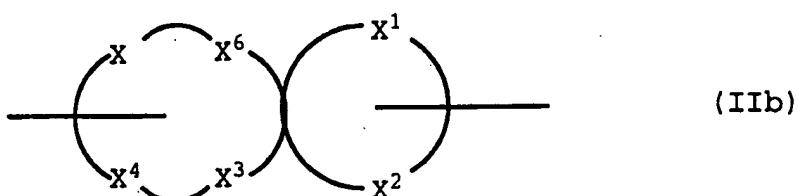
25 wherein Alk is an alkyl radical or alkylene chain, linear or branched, containing from one to about five carbon atoms;

30 wherein L is a straight bond or a bivalent linker moiety selected from carbon, oxygen and sulfur;

and wherein said second portion is a monocyclic heterocyclic moiety selected from moieties of Formula IIa or is a bicyclic heterocyclic moiety selected from 35 moieties of Formula IIb:



(IIa)



(IIb)

wherein each of X^1 through X^6 is selected from $-\text{CH}=$, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{N}=$, $-\text{NH}-$, O , and S , with the proviso that at least one of X^1 through X^6 in each of Formula IIa and Formula IIb must be a hetero atom, and wherein said heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa or IIb may be attached through a bond from any ring member of the Formula IIa or IIb heterocyclic moiety having a substitutable or a bond-forming position.

34. The method of Claim 33 wherein said monocyclic heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa is selected from thienyl, furyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, isopyrrolyl, 3-isopyrrolyl, 2-isimidazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2-dithioly, 1,3-dithioly, 1,2,3-oxathioly, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3,4-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3,5-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3-dioxazolyl, 1,2,4-dioxazolyl, 1,3,2-dioxazolyl, 1,3,4-dioxazolyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazolyl, 1,3-oxathioly, 1,2-pyranyl, 1,4-pyranyl, 1,2-pyronyl, 1,4-pyronyl, pyridinyl, piperazinyl, s-triazinyl, as-triazinyl, v-triazinyl, 1,2,4-oxazinyl, 1,3,2-oxazinyl, 1,3,6-

oxazinyl, 1,2,6-oxazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, o-isoxazinyl, p-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, o-isoxazinyl, p-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,2,6-oxathiazinyl, 1,4,2-oxadiazinyl, 1,3,5,2-oxadiazinyl, 5 morpholinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepinyl and 1,2,4-diazepinyl.

35. The method of Claim 34 wherein said bicyclic heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIb is selected 10 from benzo[b]thienyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl isochromanyl, chromanyl, thieno[2,3-15 b]furanyl, 2H-furo[3,2-b]pyranyl, 5H-pyrido[2,3-d][1,2]oxazinyl, 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]oxazolyl, 4H-imidazo[4,5-d]thiazolyl, pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridazinyl, imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, cyclopenta[b]pyranyl, 4H-[1,3]oxathiolo-[5,4-b]pyrrolyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl, 20 imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazinyl and 4H-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-d]imidazolyl.

36. The method of Claim 35 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist compound having said 25 first-and-second-portion moieties of Formula I and II is further characterized by having an acidic moiety attached to either of said first-and-second-portion moieties.

37. The method of Claim 36 wherein said acidic 30 moiety is attached to the first-portion moiety of Formula I and is defined by Formula III:

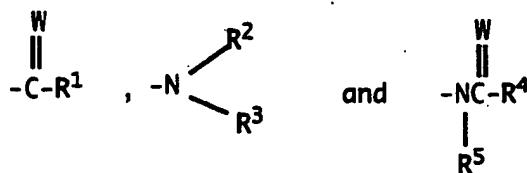
-UnA (III)

35 wherein n is a number selected from zero through three, inclusive, and wherein A is an acidic group selected to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom, and the amide,

ester and salt derivatives of said acidic moieties; wherein U is a spacer group independently selected from one or more of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl and heteroaryl having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms.

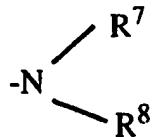
38. The method of Claim 37 wherein said acidic moiety is selected from carboxyl moiety and tetrazolyl moiety.

39. The method of Claim 37 wherein any of the moieties of Formula I and Formula II may be substituted at any substitutable position by one or more radicals selected from hydrido, hydroxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, halo, oxo, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aralkylthio, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aroyl, cycloalkenyl, cyano, cyanoamino, nitro, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxy carbonyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aralkoxy carbonyl, carboxyl, mercapto, mercaptocarbonyl, alkylthio, arylthio, alkylthiocarbonyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroaryl having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms, and amino and amido radicals of the formula



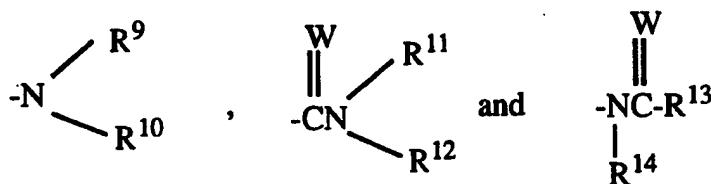
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wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom; wherein each of R¹ through R⁵ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, YR⁶ and



wherein Y is selected from oxygen atom and sulfur atom and R⁶ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, 5 cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl and aryl; wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, 10 arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is further independently selected from amino and amido radicals of the formula

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wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom; wherein each of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, 20 cyano, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of R⁴ and R⁵ taken together may form a heterocyclic group having five to seven ring members including the nitrogen 25 atom of said amino or amido radical, which heterocyclic group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as ring members selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms and which heterocyclic group may be saturated or partially unsaturated; wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of R⁷ and R⁸ taken together may form an 30 aromatic heterocyclic group having five ring members including the nitrogen atom of said amino or amido

radical and which aromatic heterocyclic group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as ring atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms; or a tautomer thereof or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

5

1 40. The method of Claim 39 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is 5-[2-[5-[(3,5-dibutyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]phenyl-1H-tetrazole or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof and said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist is 9 α -,11 α -epoxy-7 α -methoxycarbonyl-20-spirox-4-ene-3,21-dione or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

15

15 41. The method of Claim 40 further characterized by said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said epoxy-steroidal aldosterone receptor antagonist being present in said combination in a weight ratio range from about one-to-one to about twenty-to-one of said angiotensin II receptor antagonist to said aldosterone receptor antagonist.

25

25 42. The method of Claim 41 wherein said weight ratio range is from about five-to-one to about fifteen-to-one.

30

30 43. The method of Claim 42 wherein said weight ratio range is about ten-to-one.

35

35 44. The method of Claim 28 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of: saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170, EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282, BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194, EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057, LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,

WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,
L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan,
UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234,
5 L-162441, L-163007, PD-123177, A-81988, BMS-180560,
CGP-38560A, CGP-48369, DA-2079, DE-3489, DuP-167,
EXP-063, EXP-6155, EXP-6803, EXP-7711, EXP-9270, FK-739,
HR-720, ICI-D6888, ICI-D7155, ICI-D8731, isoteoline,
KRI-1177, L-158809, L-158978, L-159874, LR B087,
10 LY-285434, LY-302289, LY-315995, RG-13647, RWJ-38970,
RWJ-46458, S-8307, S-8308, saprisartan, saralasin,
Sarmesin, WK-1360, X-6803, ZD-6888, ZD-7155, ZD-8731,
BIBS39, CI-996, DMP-811, DuP-532, EXP-929, L-163017,
LY-301875, XH-148, XR-510, zolasartan and PD-123319.

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45. The method of Claim 44 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of:

saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170,
20 EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282,
BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194,
EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057,
LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,
WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
25 E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,
L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan,
UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234,
L-162441, L-163007 and PD-123177.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 96/09335

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 A61K45/06 A61K31/585 A61K31/41

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	WO,A,95 15166 (CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI) 8 June 1995	1-5, 19-21, 28-32 13,24,40
P,A	see page 6, paragraph 3 see page 8, paragraph 3 - page 10, paragraph 3; claims 1-3,5 see page 14, paragraph 2 see page 19, paragraph 3 ---	
Y	WO,A,94 09778 (MERCK & CO, INC) 11 May 1994 see page 4-6; claims 1,2,6,7 ---	1-12, 17-21, 28-39, 44,45 -/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *'E' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

*'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

*'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

*'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

*'&' document member of the same patent family

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 November 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

20. 11. 96

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Kanbier, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 96/09335

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	THE JOURNAL OF STEROID BIOCHEMISTRY, vol. 32, no. 1B, 1989, pages 223-227, XP000607722 DE GASPARO ET AL: "ANTIALDOSTERONES: INCIDENCE AND PREVENTION OF SEXUAL SIDE EFFECTS" see page 223, right-hand column see page 225 see page 226, right-hand column ---	1-12, 17-21, 28-39, 44,45
A	see page 223, right-hand column see page 225 see page 226, right-hand column ---	13,24,40
A	THE JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, vol. 240, no. 2, 1987, pages 650-656, XP000607709 DE GASPARO ET AL: "THREE NEW EPOXY-SPIROLACTONE DERIVATIVES: CHARACTERIZATION IN VIVO AND IN VITRO" see page 650 see page 653, left-hand column see page 654 ---	1-5,13, 19-21, 24,28-32
A	EP,A,0 122 232 (CIBA-GEIGY AG) 17 October 1984 see page 2 - page 6, paragraph 1 see page 21, paragraph 2 - page 23, paragraph 2; claims 1-8,10; example 17 -----	1-5,13, 19,20, 24,28-32

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 96/09335

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: **19-45**
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim(s) 19-27,28-45
is(are) directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
Claims searched incompletely: 1-4,6-12,17-19,22,23,33-39,41,44,45
Please see next page.
3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US 96/09335

FURTHER INF RMATI N C NTINUED FR M PCT/ISA/210

In view of the large number of compounds, which are defined by the general formula(e)/description, used in claim(s) 2-4,6-12,17,18,29-31,33-39,44,45, the search had to be restricted for economic reasons. The search was limited to the compounds for which pharmacological data was given and/or the compounds mentioned in the claims, and to the general idea underlying the application (see Guidelines, part B., chapter III, paragraph 3.6).

Meaningful search not possible on the basis of all claims:

A compound cannot be sufficiently characterized by its pharmacological profile or its mechanism of action as it is done in Claims 1,19,22,23 and 41 as: "angiotensin II receptor antagonist" and aldosterone receptor antagonist". In this context, the search has been executed based on compounds specifically mentioned in Claims 5,13,17,18,24,32,40,44 and 45.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 96/09335

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO-A-9515166	08-06-95	US-A-	5529992	25-06-96
		AU-A-	1210695	19-06-95
		CA-A-	2177848	08-06-95
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EP-A-122232	17-10-84	AU-B-	565017	03-09-87
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		CA-A-	1220781	21-04-87
		DE-A-	3475622	19-01-89
		JP-C-	1586804	19-11-90
		JP-B-	2012479	20-03-90
		JP-A-	59231100	25-12-84
		US-A-	4559332	17-12-85
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